

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE DANGERS OF THE DEEP: CUTTING AWAY THE MASTS IN A STORM.



## BIRTHS.

On the 30th inst., at 65, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, the wife of William Ingram, of a son.  
On the 2nd ult., at Kasauli (Punjab), the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackey, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.  
On the 30th ult., at Richmond Surrey, the wife of Ernest Claude Lee, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 27th ult., at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, by the Lord Bishop of St. Albans, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. R. Joyes, Rector of Gravesend and father of the bridegroom, R. Joyes, Esq., R.A., to the Hon. Mary Isabella Neville, daughter of the late and niece of the present Lord Braybrooke.

## DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., suddenly, at The Lodge, Gatton Point, near Redhill, Surrey, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Trotter, late of H.M. Indian forces, aged 79.  
On the 24th ult., at Pera, Constantinople, the Right Hon. James St. Clair, fourteenth Baron Sinclair, aged 77.  
On the 26th ult., at Ballyglen, county Waterford, of dysentery, Ellen Elizabeth Amy, dearly-beloved daughter of Sir Robert Paul, Bart., aged 22.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 13.

**SUNDAY, NOV. 7.**  
Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.  
Morning Lessons: Amos iii.; Philimon. Evening Lessons: Amos v. or ix.; Luke xxiii. 50-xxiv. 13.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. R. Stock, Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Perry.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Professor Momerie; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.

**MONDAY, NOV. 8.**  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m., Mr. Joseph Thomson on his Journey to Lukuga Outlet of Lake Tanganyika.  
Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m., first of Professor Frankland's course of six lectures on Water, to working men.  
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy (and on 10th, 11th, and 12th).  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Professor A. H. Church on Chemistry (and on Thursday).  
Monday Popular Concerts begin, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

**TUESDAY, NOV. 9.**  
Moon's first quarter, 8.20 a.m.  
The Prince of Wales born, 1841.  
Lord Mayor's Day: Dinner to the Cabinet Ministers at the Mansion House.  
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., (Dr. J. Beddoe on Anthropological Colour Phenomena; Papers by Mr. J. F. Rowbotham and Prince Paul Poutiatin).  
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.**  
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.  
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.  
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m., the President's reception.  
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.  
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. G. Tolmie, on Migrations and Homes of the Celtic Race).  
Microscopic Society, 8 p.m.  
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.

**THURSDAY, NOV. 11.**  
Half Quarter Day, Martinmas, Scotch Quarter Day.  
Accession of Louis I., King of Portugal, 1861.  
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (address by Mr. Merrifield, the President).

**FRIDAY, NOV. 12.**  
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.  
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.  
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Brinsley Nicholson on Three Passages in "Henry V.," Mr. James Spedding on "Henry V.,").

**SATURDAY, NOV. 13.**  
Fall of meteors expected.  
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.  
Photographic Society's Exhibition closed.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.		
Oct.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			
24	30.242	42.3	31.8	69	4	47.8	30.6	NNE. NW.	79	0.000
25	30.086	42.0	38.7	89	9	48.8	33.8	NW. WSW. SW.	138	0.180
26	29.502	39.5	39.2	99	10	45.2	39.5	SW. ESE. E.	210	0.735
27	29.250	49.0	48.8	99	10	57.5	41.4	NE. E. S.	327	0.370
28	29.989	44.1	42.8	95	10	56.8	39.9	SSW. SW. W.	484	0.135
29	29.607	38.2	33.3	84	8	45.0	35.7	NW.	298	0.020
30	30.128	37.2	31.7	82	2	46.2	30.3	WSW. W.	136	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.239	30.186	29.935	29.376	28.733	29.542	30.127
Temperature of Air	40.2	42.3	40.3	46.3	51.2	41.9	32.5
Temperature of Evaporation	38.8	40.9	39.4	45.9	49.4	37.3	35.0
Direction of Wind	NE.	WSW.	SSW.	E.	SW.	NW.	WSW.

## THE BRIGHTON SEASON.

Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.  
Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.  
Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days.  
Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates.  
Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.  
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CHEAP EXPRESS SERVICE Every Week Night—First, Second, and Third Class.  
From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m.  
Paris—Single, 35s., 24s., 12s.; Return, 55s., 35s., 30s.  
Powerful Paddle-steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.  
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.  
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TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and No. 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Victoria Square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.  
(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

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ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of high-class PICTURES, by British and Foreign Artists, is NOW OPEN at 5, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

MR. ERNEST PAUER will deliver SIX LECTURES on THE HISTORY OF PIANOFORTE PLAYING, in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum. The first Lecture will be given on FRIDAY, NOV. 12, at 2.30 p.m. Tickets for the course, 10s.; Schools, 7s. 6d.; Single tickets, 2s. 6d. Can be obtained of the Hon. and Rev. FRANCIS BYNG, Hon. Treasurer; and at the Catalogue Stall, South Kensington Museum.

SATURDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—These Concerts have been organised with a view to supplying a want for a long time felt in London—that of hearing high-class orchestral music during the winter at popular prices. A special feature will be the production at each concert of at least one important work by an English composer. The FIRST SERIES will take place on SATURDAY EVENINGS, NOV. 13, 27, DEC. 4, 18. Vocalists: Mrs. Osmond and Miss Mary Davies, Madame Patey and Miss Orridge. Mr. Santley, &c. Pianoforte, Madame Frickenhans, Miss Bessie Richards, Mr. Oscar Berlinger, &c. Violin, M. Sainton and M. Ovide Musin. Conductor, Mr. Frederick H. Cowen.—Subscription Tickets (for the series of four concerts), One Guinea; Single Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., and 1s., at AUSTIN'S, St. James's Hall, and the usual Agents.

THOROUGH CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.  
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.  
THE NEW PROGRAMME PRESENTED BY

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS  
on the 1st inst. having been received with the warmest marks of approbation BY CROWDED AUDIENCES EVERY NIGHT DURING THE PAST WEEK, will be repeated.

EVERY NIGHT, AT EIGHT, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.  
The new Songs and the new Musical and the new Sketches entitled, THE OLD FASHIONED HOME, have proved the greatest successes of the season.  
The inimitable MOORE, together with the powerful phalanx of Comedians, Charles Sutton, Walter Howard, John Kemble, Sully, Cheevers, Ernest Linden, all take part in the new Programme.

SPECIAL NOTICE.  
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT (Lord Mayor's Day), there will be an EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE at Three o'clock.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.  
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give

AN EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY (TUESDAY NEXT), at Three o'clock, when the new and brilliantly successful Programme will be given in its entirety.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.  
THE TURQUOISE RING, Mr. Corney Grain's New Musical Sketch, THE HAUNTED ROOM and A FLYING VISIT. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CORICAN BROTHERS Every Night at 8.30.—Louis and Fabien del Franchi, Mr. Irving. At 7.30, BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. Doors open at 7. Special Morning Performances of THE CORICAN BROTHERS, Saturdays, NOV. 6 and 13; also Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 2.30. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

The political campaign for the ensuing year has already opened. The holidays have been short. They commenced later than usual, they have come to an end earlier. Public opinion was first summoned to the strife by a speech of the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Northbrook followed him. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Sandon have since joined in the fray; presently we expect to hear something at the Guildhall dinner, on Lord Mayor's Day, from the lips of Mr. Gladstone. These preliminary skirmishes, we need hardly say, do but faintly foreshadow the struggles which will ensue when Parliament meets. Between now and then a great deal of rhetoric will be expended, some of it, no doubt, to good purpose; much of it to no purpose at all. Unhappily, there is plenty of material upon which to exercise both criticism and speculation. Public affairs, like the weather, are in a very unsettled state; not here only, but abroad. The policy of the present Government, necessitated, it would appear, in part at least, by that of their predecessors, and not yet fully developed, holds every one in suspense. India and Afghanistan, the Cape and the native populations of her Frontiers, Constantinople, Montenegro, the Naval demonstration, and the European Concert; and, to come nearer home, the disturbed state of Ireland; the Land question in the special form which it has there assumed, and in that more reasonable one in which it appears in England; the dis-

closures of Electoral corruption; the mischiefs produced by the action of the present Bankruptcy Laws;—and various other questions more remotely affecting the domain of politics, offer a wide scope to public men for difference of opinion, party conflicts, and wise as well as unwise suggestions.

We can give but a very hasty glance at some of these topics. We need not now deal with the Afghan difficulty, which, it is to be sincerely hoped, is all but solved. The evil rumours that found their way from Cabul to Simla, touching the condition of the Capital of North Afghanistan, and hinting at the death by violence of the Ameer Abdurrahman, have turned out to be mere fabrications. The City is quiet. The Ameer is slowly consolidating his power. Candahar remains, for the present, in occupation by British forces, but will probably be evacuated in early Spring, unless, indeed, Yakoub Khan, who is at Herat, should find himself strong enough to take the field once more. For the present, at all events, no serious anxiety is felt by the Viceroy of India as to the course of affairs in that country. More disquietude is felt respecting the relations of the Cape Government to the Kafir Races populating the Territory known as the Transkei district. Rebellion is rife in Basutoland; it has spread into Griqualand East; it is taking hold of the territory of Tembuland; and is rapidly gaining an ascendancy the suppression of which will require all the available resources, both in men and in money, which can be furnished by the Cape Colony. Few, we think, save those who are interested in stirring up disorder in South Africa, will hesitate to condemn the policy which has led to this uprising; few, we hope, will not see in it sufficient ground upon which to base new and better relations between the Cape Colony and the Native Races surrounding its frontiers. Much good advice has been thrown away upon those invested with authority, whether legislative or executive, at Cape Town. It has been rejected with a high hand, and it will be seen presently whether the course upon which the Government and Parliament of that Colony are evidently and obstinately bent, will result in most damage to themselves or to the foes they have wantonly provoked.

The Cession of Dulcigno may be looked upon as a foregone movement. While we write, the event is still in the future. But there can be little doubt that the European Concert will be maintained until that affair at least is settled with Turkey. But who is to say what will be the course, or the issue, of the Greek Question? Strong measures are being taken for the levy and equipment of a formidable military force in the little Kingdom of Greece, with a view to take possession of the territory assigned to it by the Berlin Conference. It would seem certain that Turkey will not relax her hold upon Thessaly and Epirus. It is extremely questionable whether the Signatory Powers can agree to aid coercively in bringing about such a consummation. It is a well-known fact that Greece does not possess within herself adequate means of giving immediate effect to that part of the Berlin Treaty upon which she founds her claims. The King and Parliament of Greece evince a settled determination to profit, sooner or later, by the award made to them; but whether they will rush into war on their own responsibility, or will abide by the advice of the Powers to wait patiently the development of events in South-Eastern Europe, is a question becoming every day more doubtful—or, to put the matter in a preciser form, more menacing to the peace of Europe. Much will depend upon the decision of France.

Ireland bids fair to concentrate the chief attention of British politicians for some months to come. Things cannot much longer be suffered to remain as they are in that part of the United Kingdom. But, perhaps, the outcries which reach the English public from not a few districts of that part of her Majesty's dominions, whether raised by Landlords or Tenant-Farmers, have in them a tone of passionate exaggeration. The noise is, on the whole, greater than the actual damage. Not that the latter is to be under-estimated, and, perhaps, the sufferers know best to what extent the shoe pinches them. It may, however, be taken for granted that Government is in possession of information which, for the present, is unknown to the public. They are about to prosecute for conspiracy the chiefs of the Land League Agitation. They will probably fail in getting a verdict against them. They will then ask Parliament for fresh powers—powers which they may use with the certain effect of dispelling the terrorism which now paralyses the social system in Ireland. Should such be the line which affairs will take, it will have to be followed up by a policy more indulgent, perhaps, than permanently beneficial. Here, however, is the disputable point, the settlement of which will demand thorough statesmanship both in counsel and in administration. We have no doubt that Her Majesty's Ministers are giving their best attention to the question. That they will succeed in permanently adjusting the differences which now rend society in twain we cannot reasonably expect. But it may be hoped that they will advance some steps towards solving the difficulty with which they have to deal; and this they will be all the more likely to do by firmly disregarding the promptings of a partisan spirit, and by imbuing the advice they tender to her Majesty and the country, as fully as possible, with the soul of justice.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Many years ago, possibly when I was quite a lad, I remember to have felt quite awe-stricken while gazing on an engraving in the *Illustrated London News* representing a clergyman in prison. The reverend and incarcerated gentleman was, I believe, a Nonconformist minister in the west of England, whose name I have completely forgotten, as well as that of the legal imbroglia in which he was defendant; but I know that he was worsted in the conflict, and that he was put in prison at the suit of the then Bishop of Exeter, the pugnacious Dr. Philpotts. I thought it a very shocking thing that a gentleman in a white cravat and a stand-up collar should be committed to the county gaol; but I was somewhat consoled when, in the engraving of which I speak, I noted that the reverend captive was surrounded by a numerous group of gentlemen all in white cravats and with stand-up collars to their coats, and who were gazing with looks of earnest and admiring sympathy on the prisoner.

We have just now, and (to my thinking) very unfortunately, another clergyman in prison: the Rev. Pelham Dale to wit, who, for certain contumacies in disobeying the decrees of the Ecclesiastical Courts, has been committed to Holloway Gaol. The spectacle of a priest in durance for conscience sake must always be a disagreeable one; but I do not desire to enter into any discussion concerning the Ritualistic practices in which, it is alleged, the Rector of St. Vedast indulged, or his defiance of the orders of the Courts which has brought him into his present straits. I only look at the patent facts, that he is a blameless Christian gentleman, and that he has not done any shameful thing, however wrongheaded or mutinous he may have been.

Thus, it is with pain that I read that the Rector of St. Vedast is debarred from many of the privileges accorded to *déténus* of his stamp in the fierce old days of Harry of Exeter; that he is bound to rise at six in the morning, and that the gas in his room is turned off at 8.30 p.m.; that he may not smoke even so much as a cigarette; that, with the exception of his wife and his legal advisers, he is not permitted to receive any visitors; and that, although on weekdays he is suffered to have his meals from the outside, he was forced on Sunday last to content himself with the prison dietary. These are the gaol regulations, you may say; and the rules of her Majesty's Prisons are inflexible, and cannot be departed from because a clergyman happens to stumble into a criminal prison for conscience sake.

But this happens to lead me to precisely the point on which I wish to say a few words, and to which I would respectfully draw the attention of Sir Edmund Ducane and his fellow Commissioners of Prisons. Was there not committed a very grave blunder, when the Old "Bench" (the proper name of which was "the Queen's Prison") was disestablished, in neglecting to provide a place for the confinement of persons to whom the temporary deprivation of liberty, without a number of harassing and afflicting disciplinary regulations would be quite sufficient punishment? The Bench was suppressed in consequence of the supposed abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. I say "supposed," for I learn from the just-published Report of her Majesty's Commissioners of Prisons that, in the course of last year, more than six thousand persons were thrown into gaol for debt. But the old Bench, although practically a debtors' prison, was not theoretically one. You were arrested, for example, for a debt of a hundred pounds and costs, and when you grew tired of the expensive hospitality of the spunging-house, kept by the sheriff's officer, it was competent for you to sue out a writ of habeas corpus (which cost the modest sum of fifty shillings); and your creditors were bound to bring up your body and show cause why you were kept in custody. The Court of Queen's Bench were unanimous as to the propriety of your being imprisoned until you had satisfied your detaining creditor; but (looking at the circumstance, perhaps, of your having paid two pounds ten for a habeas) you were relegated, not to the common gaol for debtors (Whitecross-street in Middlesex, Horsemonger-lane in Surrey) but to "the Bench"—"Queen Victoria's own Prison," as Mrs. Brown would say.

In the "Bench" you could furnish your room to your own liking, smoke, drink your pint of wine a day, if you were a wine drinker, play rackets in the court-yard, receive as many visitors as you like until eight o'clock at night, and keep your gas burning until eleven. In the old days, many newspapers were edited and magazine articles written in the "Bench." The inmates of the place were not all debtors. They comprised "Crown" prisoners, Chancery prisoners committed for the mysterious offence of "contempt of court," offenders against the revenue laws, and persons convicted under exceptional circumstances of assault or of libel. The "Bench" in this respect precisely resembled the Parisian prison of Ste. Pélagie, in which M. Félix Pyat will have to pass two years, should his appeal from the sentence of the Correctional Tribunal be rejected. But M. Félix Pyat will be allowed to smoke his cigar, and to drink his claret, and edit the *Commune*; the law deeming in such a case that the mere deprivation of freedom is an adequate punishment. The law, in fine, recognises an imprisonment which is wholly devoid of ignominy. Now, the Rev. Mr. Dale in Holloway prison is not deliberately treated with ignominy; but, in the mere fact of his being subjected to the unbending regulations of a criminal prison, there is something *per se* ignominious. We want a Ste. Pélagie. It need not be a large one.

Touching books for "general reading" (a topic which brought me into terrible trouble; seeing that everybody who had a pet book—and we have all our pet books—and did not find it on my list, was much scandalised by the omission, and hastened to denounce me as an ignoramus), a correspondent writes me from Constantinople, calling attention to a list of works cited in Southey's "Doctor" (Longmans, 1849), none

of which are included among the publications of any Society for the Promotion of Knowledge, religious or profane. Among these I note Copland's "Morte d'Arthur," Plutarch's "Morals," Pliny's "Natural History," translated by Philemon; Sir Kenelm Digby's "Discoveries," Stow's "Chronicle," Latimer's "Sermons," the last volume of Foxe's "Martyrs," and the "Pilgrim's Progress." But surely some of these omissions have been remedied since Southey wrote the "Doctor."

I suppose that by this time General Garfield—or Mr. Garfield—will have been elected President of the United States. I am afraid that the editor of the *Okolona Southern States* will "feel bad" at the defeat of General Hancock. Did you ever come across a number of the *Okolona Southern States*? It is certainly, in the way of diction, the most remarkable journal published in the State of Mississippi, or, for the matter of that, in the whole Union. I will just quote (in double column) two brief extracts from a leading article in this formidable Democratic organ, which I read with much delight and edification when I was down South last winter:—

"A Strong Government is wanted." So says the stalwart Saltimbanco of the *New York Tribune*. The old Continentals had "A strong Government" Prior to 1776. But they read the law of liberty to The Palace-born whelp of St. James's And they rammed it down the throats of his soldiers. With a seasoning of saltpetre. That was the way our fathers served a Strong Government, And their sons haven't forgotten the trick.

The Confederate Commonwealths were subjected to "A Strong Government" From 1865 until 1875. But a storm kept brewing and blowing throughout that Dark Decade. It broke in Blood and Flame, and our people Sabred and Shot-gunned Their way to liberty.

I should like to see the *staccato* mode of writing leaders introduced in the London press. What do you say to—

A Liberal Leader.  
The Unspeaking Turk  
Must Go  
Bag and Baggage,  
Root and Branch,  
Lock, stock, and barrel.  
*Delenda est Carthago.*

A Conservative one.  
The Turkish Empire  
Must be maintained, even at the cost of  
Blood,  
Treasure,  
Dynamite,  
And Fulminating Pierate of Potash.

The eldest son of Shirley Brooks intends, I have good reason to know, to publish a carefully arranged and annotated selection from the correspondence of his distinguished father. Persons being in possession of interesting letters from the whilom editor of *Punch* and contributor of "Nothing in the Papers" in the *Illustrated London News*, and who are willing that discriminating publicity should be given to such letters, have been invited by public advertisement to communicate with the author's eldest son, Mr. Reginald Shirley Brooks, who, as a journalist, is treading most worthily in the footsteps of his accomplished sire. I am very glad to be able to second the appeal in this page, because I hope that it is still read by many friends of dear Shirley who have had epistolary commerce with him. He was one of the wittiest and most graphic letter-writers of his time. My own contribution to the selection contemplated by Mr. Reginald Shirley Brooks can only be a scanty one. My lamented friend his father (whom I knew ever since the year 1846) was a constant correspondent of mine; and I have bundles upon bundles of deeply interesting letters from him addressed to me in all sorts of out-of-the-way countries and places. But the majority of these letters, as it is with those I have from Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray, may not be published until I am dead—and very dead.

I deferentially observed last week that I was wholly unable to answer a tithe of the questions addressed to me by a large army of correspondents. Here, however, is a query to which I am myself unable to give a satisfactory reply, but which presents some literary interest, and may be susceptible of solution by some student of Tasso. "Rinaldo" asks where he can meet with a copy of the "Jerusalem Delivered," translated by Doyno (1797) in blank verse, and one by Broadhead (1837) in rhymed couplets. "Rinaldo" has searched all the bookstalls high and low for copies of these versions, but in vain. There are, he adds, so far as he knows, only eight English translations of the "Gerusalemme," Fairfax's, Hoole's, Whiffen's, Hunt's, Smith's, Robertson's, and the two of whom "Rinaldo" is yet unsuccessfully in search, Doyno's and Broadhead's. I have only, in English, the fourth edition of "Jerusalem Delivered; or Godfrey of Bulloign, Done into English in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Edward Fairfax, Gent.," and Hoole's version, in a splendid library edition in three volumes, of English "Translations of Ancient and Modern Poets," published in 1810 by what would seem to have been a syndicate of booksellers, Nicholls, Baldwin, Rivington, Leigh and Sotheby, Faulder (who published Gifford's "Bavead" and "Mæviad," and was sued for libel by "Pole-cat" Williams), Lackington, Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, Cadell, Davies, Hatchard, Bagster, Miller and John Murray—"though Murray with his Miller should combine" (Byron)—with other names of bibliopolic renown are to be found in the list.

Mem.: The volume which contains Hoole's "Gerusalemme" also comprises his translation of the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, and is full of splendid engravings by such princes of the chalcographic art as De Longueil, De Launay, Prévost, and Bartolozzi; after such superb draughtsmen as Cipriani, Moreau le Jeune, Cochin, and Charles Eisen, the famous illustrator of the "Farmer General's Edition" of the "Contes de La Fontaine." I picked up the three volumes in very good condition on a bookstall, for less than a pound sterling. Looking at the existing craze of the French for old engravings, I am minded to take my tomes over to Paris, and sell them to the Egyptians of the Passage des Panoramas.

No; that would scarcely do. Authors make but poor bibliopoles. Thomas Miller, the "basket-weaving Poet" and author of "Gideon Giles the Roper," started as a publisher,

but failed to do well. My late worthy friend Frederick Guest Tomlines, a historian and journalist of repute, concluded in the autumn of his life that he would set up as a retail bookseller. He proposed to deal chiefly in mediæval literature, in which he was profoundly versed. This venture was scarcely successful. A customer entered his shop one day, and asked for a particular book, say, "*Vegetius De Re Militari*, 1620," as marked in the catalogue. "I had really no idea that it was there," meditatively remarked Mr. Tomlines, as he ascended a ladder to a very high shelf, and pulled out a squabby little tome. Then he remained about five-and-twenty minutes on the ladder absorbed in the perusal of the squabby little volume; when the customer, growing impatient, began to rap on the counter with his stick. Then Mr. F. G. Tomlines came down the ladder. "If you think," he remarked, with calm severity, to the intending purchaser, "that any considerations of vile dross will induce me to part with this rare and precious little volume you are very much mistaken. It is like your impudence. Be off with you!" Exit intending purchaser, furious. I am in favour of upholding the dignity of literature; but I am afraid that this was scarcely the way to make a fortune by retail bookselling.

I am not a numismatist, although for more than a quarter of a century I have been trying to collect the precious coins known as pounds, shillings, and pence. But the annexed communication from "R. M. P., Working Man's Club, Walthamstow," may be of interest to those who can form cabinets of coins—and keep them:—

In trenching some land at Marsh-street, Walthamstow, I turned up one of those rare old coins of Alfred Tercies, over one thousand years of data, said to be a coin of the Thirty-third Great Grandfather of our present Prince of Wales, and I do consider the workmanship equal to any of the present time; in fact, I turned up a coin of George I. (1721) in the same ground, the Fifth Great Grandfather of the Prince of Wales; but as to the workmanship, Alfred the Great far surpasses it, though nearly nine hundred years difference in the coinage.

With the genuineness of the coin I have, of course, nothing whatever to do; but there is no reason why Alfred the Great should not have encouraged skilful die-sinkers as well as the dexterous workers in gold and silver whom he did undoubtedly patronise. Few of our modern *Orfèvres* could produce work more beautiful than the famous "Alfred Jewel" found in 1693 at Newton Park, not far from the site of Ethelney Park, in Somersetshire, and which bears the legend: "*Æfred me hæc gevercan*," "Alfred has worn me." By-the-way, the lower end of the jewel is fashioned in the shape and the head of a gryphon or griffin, a national emblem with the Saxons. Notwithstanding the dogmatic assertions of the heraldic archaeologists, I should not be at all surprised to find out that the so-called Dragon on the City arms (and on the Temple-Bar Memorial) was a Griffin after all.

Coins and medals suggest a question which I have asked over and over again (not in this place), but which will bear repetition. The other day a wretchedly poor woman went into baker's shop in the suburbs and purchased two loaves of bread, in payment for which she tendered that which purported to be a sovereign, but which on examination turned out to be one of the base gilt testoons known as "Hanover Sovereigns," from the reverse of the medal being decorated with a bas-relief of the Enemy of Mankind flying away with the late King Ernest of Hanover. These medals were originally struck in 1837, the year of her Majesty's happy accession to the throne. Originally having a harmless political signification, they were subsequently made to serve the purposes of fraud and swindling. The "Confidence Trick" is scarcely complete without the production of a few Hanover Sovereigns; and it was stated at the examination of the wretchedly poor woman (who declared that she had picked up the worthless but deceptive medal in the street) that these mischievous caricatures of the gold currency of the realm are still manufactured at Birmingham "by the ton." I hope that there is some exaggeration in this statement.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has made, it would seem, a distinct and brilliant success as a public lecturer in the United States. The first Transatlantic address of the famous War Correspondent was delivered at Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue, New York, a very spacious *salon*, which would seat, I should say, some two thousand five hundred auditors. I lectured there myself last December with indifferent success. I had dictated my lecture in the morning to a shorthand writer (who charged me the modest sum of forty dollars, or eight pounds, for "taking" me); but when I ascended the platform at Chickering Hall I found to my horror that I had forgotten my spectacles, and I was unable to read one word of the manuscript transcribed from the shorthand writer's notes. But there was the audience thirsting for my blood, in a lecturing sense; so I put my hands in my pockets and began to talk (I scarcely know about what); and when I found by my watch that I had been talking for an hour and a half, I thanked the audience for their kind consideration, bade them good-night, and went home to bed quite happy. But the dire agonies that I had suffered! Whenever I found myself rapidly drifting to a dead stop, I always took care to bring in something about Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales; and these allusions never failed to "fetch" my auditors. I made a little "running" by reciting the penultimate stanza of Campbell's "Last Man;" but the efflux of time happily saved me from adopting that which I had determined should be my last desperate resource, the recitation *in extenso* of Byron's "Isles of Greece."

Mr. Archibald Forbes is too young to need spectacles. He is, moreover, a practised lecturer, and learns his discourses by heart. The New York reporters seem to have been much struck by Mr. Forbes's stalwart presence and military mien. "Standing over six feet in height," I read, "he has a physique which might be envied by many an officer in the Royal Horse Guards." And again, "Standing behind the reading-desk, the severely plain lines of his evening dress showed with flattering distinctness his wonderful physique." G. A. S.



SKETCHES IN THE COLORADO MINING DISTRICTS, NORTH AMERICA.

SEE PAGE 446.

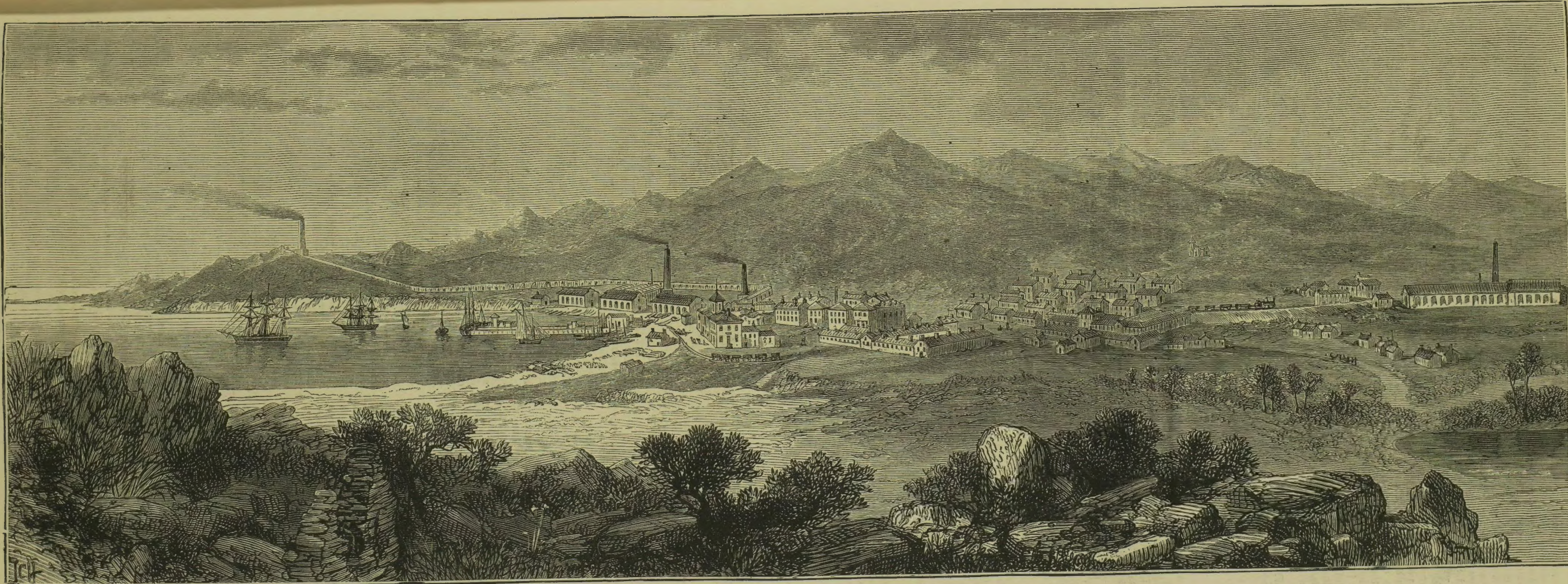


MULES LOADED WITH WINTER STORES, REVENUE MINES.

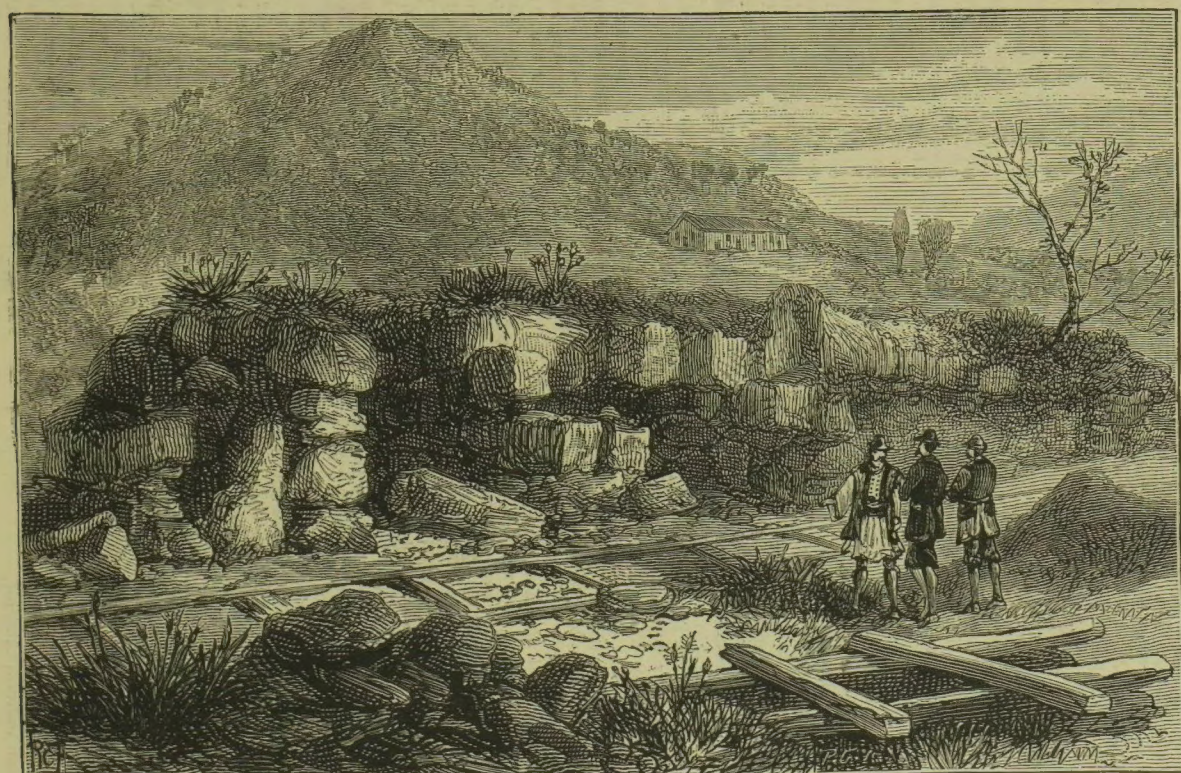


HAULING LOGS FOR HUT BUILDING IN COLORADO.

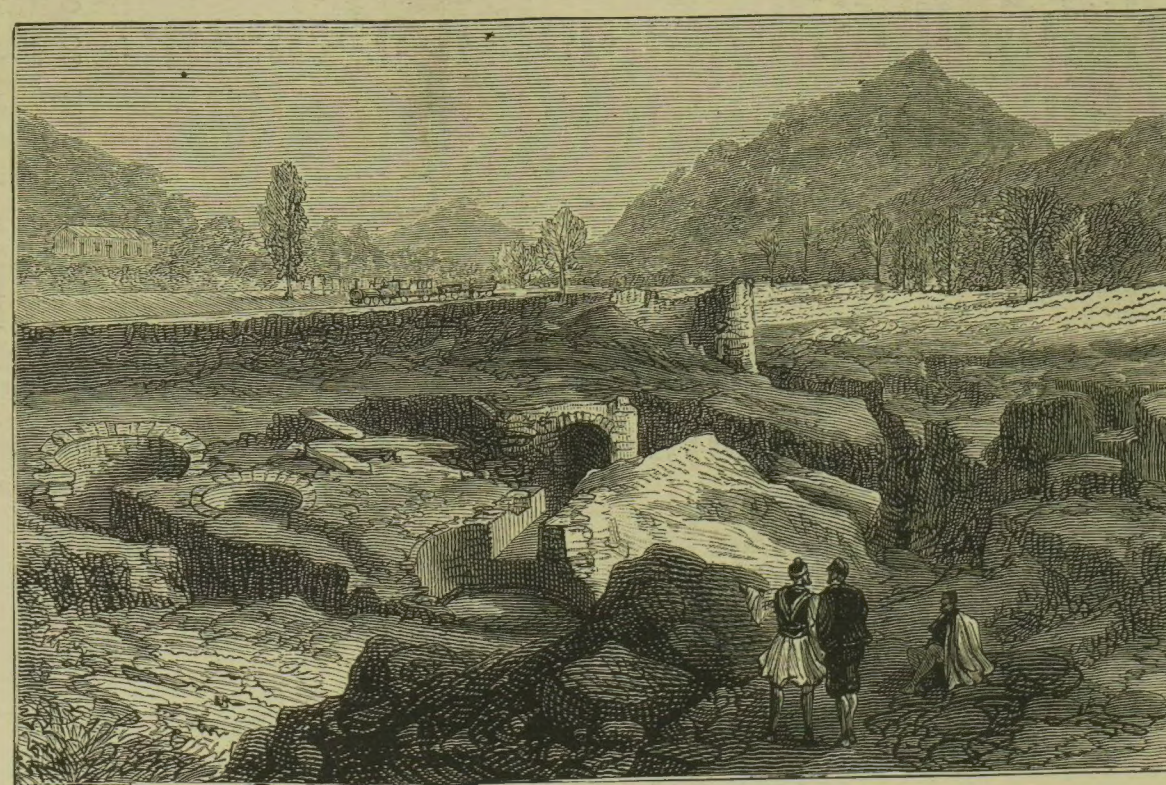




THE LAURIUM SILVER MINES IN GREECE: GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWN AND PORT.



ANCIENT FURNACES.



ANCIENT WASHING-PLACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

To-day and yesterday were devoted by the Parisians to the cult of the dead. Thousands of persons visited the cemeteries; the curious went to see the crowds and to gaze at the celebrated tombs; the pious, to lay wreaths and fresh flowers on the graves of their departed friends. The reactionary and religious journals have endeavoured to make out that the visits to the cemeteries this year were more numerous than ever, and that the French thus made an imposing manifestation against the irreligious and profane conduct of the Government. I only mention this as an instance of the ingenuity of party spirit. In point of fact, the cult of the dead, as now practised, did not come into vogue until 1830; and before that time expensive monuments and the custom of placing wreaths and flowers on graves was little practised. Now they are all the rage. The commerce in sepulchral ornaments, *immortelles*, beads and wire-work wreaths, medallions and plaster angels, represents in Paris alone four millions of francs annually. In speaking of this cult of the dead as a fashion, I do not intend to be cynical; it is literally a fashion which has become very rapidly in vogue during the last ten years. More than half the Parisians who crowd the cemeteries are empty-handed sight-seers, and after having gazed to their hearts' content at the mourners, the monuments, and each other, they go the play.

*Après* of theatres, the Paul Deroulède bubble has at last burst; his piece, the "Moabite," was read in Madame Edmond Adam's salon last Sunday before the assembled critics of Paris, and was found to be—a five-act tragedy in verse. The verses are poor and the plot is of moderate interest; its withdrawal from the Français has probably saved its author from the qualified failure known here as a *succès d'estime*. But the strange part of the whole affair is that M. Deroulède brings the blackest charges against M. Jules Ferry and the Ministry, whom he accuses of having influenced the manager of the Français and caused the performance of his piece to be indefinitely postponed.

The political atmosphere is about as far from set fair as ever. During the past week M. Constans has caused the religious decrees to be executed all over the country against the unauthorised congregations. Nearly everywhere the monks, fanaticised by the Royalists, barricaded themselves in their convents, and caused the police to lay a regular siege in order to evict them. Their resistance was evidently political rather than religious. It is natural that the *congreganistes*, reserving their eventual right, should resort only to force. The simple turning of a key, the placing of a policeman's hand on a shoulder sufficed for this protestation, which remained dignified and legal. This was the way in which the Jesuits acted at the beginning. But this did not answer the purpose of the Legitimist agitators, which, above all, is to habituate the minds of the people to riotous resistance and rebellion. As one of the most influential Legitimist journals said this morning, their desire is to agitate the country, and to command the attention even of the indifferent by noisy and tumultuous protestation, going even as far as scandal and riot. Magistrates and police commissioners continue to resign, and are immediately replaced. Last week the Attorney-General Camponon, in pronouncing sentence against a criminal, seized the occasion to announce in full Court his intention of resigning. This official was immediately revoked.

It is curious at the present moment to watch the ingenious way in which some of the most unscrupulous boulevard journals are turning this religious decree question to their own advantage. The reader is perhaps surprised that I have not yet mentioned the creation of a new newspaper this week. Patience! One has appeared. It is called *L'Emancipation*, *organe du parti ouvrier*. It is a one-sou daily, edited by the Socialist Benoît Malon. But in a few days the weekly Legitimist journal, *Le Triboulet*, is to become a daily political journal. It is largely subventioned by some leading Royalists, and a number of the staff of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* and other Legitimist journals have deserted to man the new ship. The consequence is that the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* are "putting on a spurt" in order to keep their circulation up. The *Figaro* has not only started a huge memorial or protest "in favour of liberty of conscience," but it has undertaken to find employment in banks, financial companies, and railways, for magistrates and functionaries who have resigned or been revoked in consequence of the religious decrees. The idea is worthy of Villemessant. If he were alive, he would exclaim, with his hoarse voice: "Ah! elle est bien bonne celle-là!" What next may we expect?

After all, this religious question is causing immense agitation in the country and doing the Republican cause no good. The latest protest against the decrees comes from the group of Comtists, of whom Dr. Sémerie is the president. The Positivists demand entire spiritual liberty, with the suppression of the budget of public worship.

After M. Floquet, M. Clémenceau has pronounced a programme-speech at Marseilles. M. Clémenceau's criticisms of M. Gambetta's policy and position command more attention than his programme.

And now yet another war has arisen. The veteran publicist, Emile de Girardin, has begun a vigorous campaign against the irreconcilable Radicals, against MM. Clémenceau, Rochefort, Félix Pyat, &c., whom he accuses of being mere promoters of revolution for the sake of revolution.

Meanwhile Félix Pyat continues to thunder against Gambetta. His Berezowski subscription is at an end. Last Sunday he presided over a "regicide punch" or banquet at Belleville; showed the pistol of honour to an admiring audience, who cried "Vive la Commune!" while one woman suggested that the arm was intended to shoot Gambetta. Félix Pyat then delivered a panegyric of regicide, and announced that he had opened a petition to demand the destruction of the Chapelle Expiatoire, erected in memory of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. The champion of regicide has, by-the-way, appealed against the judgment which condemned him to two years' imprisonment on account of this Berezowski subscription. The case will be heard on Thursday.

This mere bare statement of a few of the incidents of the week must convey to the reader a bewildering idea of disorder and agitation. Here is the Government waging war against monks, and against Communist journalists; here is Félix Pyat thundering against Gambetta and M. Clémenceau, and a dozen others joining in the chorus; there are the Royalist journals doing their best to stir up civil war to the cry of *Vive le Roi!* While in the background loom the angry faces of General de Cissey and the Baron de Kaula, both eager to throw mud at a Republican officer, and to reveal scandals upon scandals in the administration of the country. It is in truth a far from satisfactory state of affairs.

At the Ministerial Council held this morning it was decided to resume the execution of the decrees in the provinces to-morrow. It was also decided that Félix Pyat's journal, *La Commune*, should be prosecuted again for an article published in yesterday's number, "A bas l'Armée de Cissey," signed General Cluseret.

T. C.

## The Extra Supplement.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICE ON THE COAST.

The large Engraving, presented as an Extra Supplement to this week's Number of our Journal, will be regarded with interest by our readers, whose attention was called last week, in a leading article, to the annual reports of wrecks and maritime disasters on the shores of the British Islands, published by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. It is a subject which has always engaged the sympathy and earnest goodwill of the conductors of the *Illustrated London News*; and the life-boat stationed at Skegness, on the Lincolnshire coast, bearing the name of "Herbert Ingram," attests the degree of practical consideration with which that work of saving lives from shipwreck has been regarded in this quarter for many years past. Some of the Illustrations, moreover, which represent the actual incidents of the past few days, and which appear in the ordinary Supplement, are Sketches of the scenes recently witnessed at Scarborough and at Plymouth, during the violent gale of Thursday week, when the life-boat crews and the coastguard men, with their rocket and line apparatus, rescued a great many persons from drowning on board different vessels that were driven ashore, and that were quickly broken up by the force of the waves. It will, probably, be sufficient here to refer to the simple account of a few such incidents, entitled "The Late Storms and Wrecks," as the best commentary upon the subject of our artist's drawing, "Life-Boat Service," in which we see the life-boat crew, each man equipped with his cork belt, close under the lee of the stranded ship; one of them stands holding the loaded stick or handle attached to the line of rope, which he is about to cast on board the vessel, for the escape of her crew. We may here also notice the Engraving, which occupies our front page, representing a vessel in distress at sea, and the act of cutting away her masts to relieve her, in some degree, from the stress of the gale driving her swiftly to destruction. The imagination even of landsmen, and of dwellers inland, must have been familiarised with these conditions of peril in the raging waters, and with the means of possible escape, from a perusal of narratives which could scarcely exaggerate the tremendous nature of such experiences in a storm at sea upon a dangerous lee shore, where the coast affords no ready entrance into a sheltering harbour. We can but again and again recommend to a continuance of public liberality the claims of that excellent institution, at 14, John-street, Adelphi, whose administration, directed by the best official and nautical experience, and the most exact knowledge of local wants and agencies, provides so admirably the kind of help needful upon these terrible occasions. Subscriptions to the funds of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution are sure to be applied to a purely beneficent purpose, for which it is, perhaps, natural to feel more lively concern at this season of the year, when the storms of winter have begun to vex all floating craft, with their crews and passengers, around this island of Great Britain.

## THE COLORADO MINING DISTRICTS.

The precious metals are abundantly procured by mining in several States and territories on both sides, east and west, of the Rocky Mountains. Colorado, which extends southward of the Union Pacific railroad line, including the elevated districts situated between the Great Divide Range of the Continent and the Mosquito or other secondary ranges, is especially rich in silver-lead ore. It has attracted a large immigrant population within the last twenty years; but their first rush was for gold on the "placers" or surface diggings. It was not till 1870 that silver was obtained in large quantities in Colorado. Silver is got from lodes or veins in the rock, not from placers or alluvial deposits. There are now many important silver-mining districts in Boulder County, Park, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Fremont, San Juan, and Summit County, the silver being accompanied sometimes with copper, sometimes with lead. Not a few large fortunes have been quickly gained by the discovery of a "bonanza," which is the Spanish Mexican word for a rich body of ore; and a great deal of capital has been sunk in excavating deep shafts, galleries, levels, and drifts, and in erecting the machinery, stamping-mills, smelting-furnaces, and other apparatus, to extract the valuable metal. The town of Leadville, near the head of the Arkansas river, 10,000 ft. above the level of the sea, has grown up since July, 1878, from a village of 500 souls, to contain a population of 15,000, with signs of still increasing prosperity; and its production of silver ore is 15,000,000 tons in the year, but this has hardly made up for the decline of the great Comstock Mine in Nevada. At Denver, the capital of this State, are the Argo Smelting Works of the Boston and Colorado Mining Company, which form a vast concern, treating more than 100 tons of ore daily. It is furnished with thirty large roasting-kilns, and different furnaces to perform the operations of calcining, smelting, and melting down, after which the "matte" of silver is separated by precipitation, while in a fluid solution, from the slag or refuse matter, and is finally cast into solid bars, each weighing about 1700 ounces. A ton of silver is worth £5000 sterling.

The Rocky Mountains in Colorado are now pierced by three narrow-gauge railroads to the very backbone. Following the streams, now through "canyons," or ravines, that were altogether impassable on foot, with walls almost touching in places, and shooting up in pinnacles 1000 to 1500 feet high, then climbing inclines that were impracticable a few years ago, and passing round dizzy curves, the engineer has made a foothold for the "iron horse." The traveller now reaches the heart of the mineral belt luxuriously reposing in a Pullman car; and preparations are being made to carry the three-foot gauge right over the range, at more than 11,000 feet above sea level, to the Pacific Slope, and on to the wilderness which is still held, for a short time to come, by the Red Indian, the bear, the big-horn, and the Wapiti deer.

Whatever may be the delights of a summer residence in these grand mountain scenes, more substantial temptations are required to induce mankind to face the rigorous climate of winter. These advantages are provided by the gold and silver mines. Above 10,500 feet high on the mountain range, which is about the limit at which timber grows, snow may be said to prevail for half the year. But this is not permitted to interfere with the underground operations in the silver-mines. Before the heavy snows set in, the storehouses are filled with every requisite, and work goes on as usual through the winter.

Our sketches are from the property of the Revenue Mineral Company, Limited, of London, which has some years been opening up an extensive mining interest, about sixty miles from Denver. The mining work is almost exclusively done by Cornishmen, who cherish their home customs; their Saturday night's toast, and the Christmas cheer, are never forgotten. They earn very good wages, the average pay being 12s. a day, and enjoy excellent health. It should be observed that life at these mines even in winter is not nearly so isolated as these

sketches would seem to indicate. The railroad is but thirteen miles distant, and frequent runs are taken, on Norwegian snow shoes, to the station, where home letters for some of the "boys" are usually found, of not longer date than fourteen days from England.

## THE LAURIUM SILVER MINES.

On the southern promontory of Attica, near Cape Colonna and the conspicuous ruins of the ancient Temple of Minerva overlooking the Aegean Sea, is the little port, with the village and extensive ranges of building, occupied by the modern industry of the Laurium Silver Mines. Sketches of these were made by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, when he visited Greece towards the end of 1876, upon the occasion of the Prince and Princess of Wales being entertained by the King and Queen of that country at Athens. We read in Herodotus that, when Themistocles proposed to increase the Athenian naval force to carry on the war with Egina and to prevent Xerxes bringing over his great army from Asia, that statesman found a valuable financial expedient for the purpose. There was a large sum just then accruing to the State from the Laurium silver mines, either by the accumulation of annual rents or fines during a period of years, or by the purchase money of a new lease or contract for working these mines. It was to be distributed, in the usual course, among the privileged citizens of Athens, as a sort of bonus or bounty, ten drachmas being the share of each Athenian freeman. But the public-spirited wisdom and eloquence of Themistocles persuaded his fellow-citizens to forego this gratification, and apply the money to the cost of strengthening their fleet with new ships. The subject is discussed in the fifth volume, page 74, of Grote's History of Greece.

The Laurium silver mines began to be worked, in a rude and primitive fashion, very early; but such operations were probably not undertaken, on a considerable scale, until after the expulsion of Hippas and the establishment of a democratic constitution by Cleisthenes. It seems to have been the practice of the Athenian Government to lease out particular sections of the mining district, for a long term of years, to individuals or to companies who carried on the industry, and who paid down a large sum, by way of fine, at the granting of the lease, besides a reserved yearly rent, estimated at the twenty-fourth part of the gross produce. Whatever has been ascertained of this matter will be found in the learned dissertation by Böckh, appended to his work on the "Public Economy of Athens." The Laurium district was surveyed in 1836 by Dr. Fiedler, and described in his "Reisen durch Griechenland," which contains an account of the ancient mining-shafts, washing-places for ore, and furnaces constructed and used by the Greeks more than two thousand years ago. All the work then was done by gangs of slaves.

Two of our Illustrations, sketched by Mr. Prior, represent those ancient remains of the mining industry which served to enrich the Athenian Republic. We also give a view of the town on the seacoast, as it now appears, since the revival of mining operations with modern appliances; the extensive smelting furnaces, and their tall smoky chimneys, reminding us of a manufacturing village in the North of England. Both gold and silver are obtained here, in paying quantities, from the refuse which the ancients had thrown aside in their diggings at the mines up in the neighbouring mountain district. There is a short line of railway, about six miles, with a locomotive to draw trucks, from the seaport up to the mines, by which the material is sent down to be operated upon for the extraction of the precious ore. This railway is shown, towards the right hand of our Engraving, in our general view. To the left hand will be observed a long low wall, extending up the hill to a smoking chimney erected some considerable distance from the main buildings of the refiners' factory, and from the dwelling-houses of the work-people. This wall is that of a covered or vaulted passage by which the smoke from some of the furnaces, where quicksilver is used to extract the precious metal from the ore, passes off so as to discharge its poisonous fumes away from human habitations. The passage is opened but once a year, and we are told that the soot is then carefully scraped from the roof and walls of the vault, and that particles of gold and silver have been obtained from this soot.

The Laurium mines were formerly leased by the Government of the Kingdom of Greece to a mixed Company of French, Italian, and other adventurers, who disagreed with the Government upon financial arrangements. The working of the mines was then for some time suspended. But, a few years since, the privilege of collecting the scoria left from the ancient mining operations, and extracting the gold which remained in that substance by means of chemical processes unknown to the Greeks of antiquity, was granted to a new Company, and its undertaking has been very successful. The members of the present company, we understand, are all Greeks.

At a meeting convened by the Mayor of Birmingham, held at the Townhall on Thursday week, it was resolved to hold a dairy show at Bingley Hall in September, 1881. The Mayor of Birmingham was elected chairman, and several vice-presidents were appointed, including the Duke of Westminster, Earl of Powis, and the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.

The proprietors of the Albion Eyelet Manufactory at Birmingham have patented a new and economical process for the production of eyelets and washers, sail thimbles, and hollow rings in Bessemer steel unannealed. Under this patent all eyelets are timed and then stamped, the latter process giving a perfectly clear surface, and, by closing the pores of the metal, prevents rust.

Lectures have been given under the auspices of the National Providence League, at Trowbridge, Hereford, Liverpool, Macclesfield, and Leamington, and others are arranged. At Trowbridge a local branch of the league has been formed. At the conclusion of the lecture at Hereford, at which the Bishop presided, a resolution in favour of the views of the lecturer, the Rev. W. L. Blackley, was moved by Mr. Raulken, M.P., and carried unanimously.

Sir E. Henderson, Commissioner of Police, was present on Monday evening at the annual public meeting of the Metropolitan Cabmen's Society. In the course of a brief address, he said that although the number of charges for drunkenness against cabmen was steadily decreasing, the public-house was their special failing. He was of opinion that London cab-drivers displayed much skill in their profession, and said it was the desire of his department to deal leniently with licensed drivers.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, in the United Kingdom the births of 279,210 children, and the deaths of 169,427 persons, were registered in the three months ending Sept. 30. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 109,783. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30 was 113,514. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1880 is estimated at 34,505,043; that of England and Wales at 25,480,161, of Scotland 3,661,292, and of Ireland at 5,363,590.





LIFE-BOAT SERVICE ON THE LINCOLNSHIRE COAST: THROWING THE HAND ROCKET.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

Among the many mysteries of the Stage there is not one to me more inscrutable than the seemingly total and hopeless incapacity of dramatists, managers, stage managers, and actors and actresses, whose standing entitles them to be listened to with deference, to discover prior to the production of a play that it is too long, and that it contains a number of uninteresting scenes. All these good people are, or should be, experts, and long experienced experts in their craft. Over and over again they have tried the temper and gauged the patience of critical audiences, and they should be trustworthy judges of the fitness of things dramatic. When a novice in play writing submits a piece to a manager, that worthy functionary will frequently say to him, "My good Sir, I have read your play. In many parts it is a capital one. I admire it very much, and should like to produce it; but it is not practicable; and it can't be done." Exit ambitious dramatist, bitterly disappointed. But how is it when a drama by a recognised and practical playwright has been accepted, when it has undergone numerous rehearsals, when every line in it has been weighed and reweighed, when all the performers have been thoroughly drilled in their parts, and when the piece has gone through the final ordeal of a dress rehearsal, that all these clever and experienced people are as blind as bats and as deaf as adders to the fact that the recognised playwright's production is twice or thrice as long as it should be, and that a considerable proportion of its scenes and characters are intolerably dreary and wearisome? I will not say anything about the professional dramatic critics; but how does it happen that the persons who are usually unerring in discovering that a play is too lengthy and deficient in interest are not the fine folks in the boxes and stalls, but the occupants of the gallery?

The Dutch drama of "Anne-Mie," written by Mynheer Rosier Faassen, very skilfully and sympathetically translated from the Batavian vernacular by "an unknown hand"—which I suspect to be a feminine one—and adapted to English stage purposes by a gentleman whose desire to preserve the anonymous I respect, but who is very well known in literary and theatrical circles as a dexterous dramatist and an accomplished dramatic critic, was produced on Monday last at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The play enjoyed, to begin with, the very precious advantage of the part of the heroine being sustained by Miss Geneviève Ward, the famous impersonator of "Forget me Not," and one of the most earnest, studious, and scholar-like of living *tragediennes*, and of including in its "cast" actors of the acknowledged merit of Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Flockton, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. Let me hasten to say that everybody engaged in the piece, from the stately heroine to the pudgy little Dutch boy and girl who take part in the "Kissing-Bridge" scene, did their very best to promote the success of the drama, which was admirably although unpretentiously mounted; but, all this notwithstanding, "Anne-Mie" only achieved, on the first night, a moderate amount of success. The inordinate length to which it was protracted, and the intolerable amount of "talkee talkee" in which the characters indulged fairly tired out an audience normally good-natured, and who had evidently come prepared to be pleased and to manifest their gratification in no stinted manner. Whenever there occurred a situation, or even a speech, which fairly deserved applause, that tribute of admiration was instantly and ungrudgingly given; but rarely have I witnessed a drama presenting so few opportunities for the manifestation of even what may be termed "First Night Enthusiasm."

"Anne-Mie" was produced so recently in its original language at the Aquarium Theatre, and its painful and (to English feelings) somewhat repulsive plot was so ably summarised by my esteemed predecessor in this column, that I am happily absolved from telling the dismal story in detail again. It is sufficient to hint that in the first act Anne-Mie appears as the youthful and beauteous daughter of an old Dutch miser, and that she is cruelly wronged by an English engineer named Herbert Russell. When her father discovers the injury his daughter has suffered, he pursues her betrayer and stabs him in the back. In the interval between the first and second acts he is supposed to have undergone a sentence of three years' solitary confinement for attempting to murder the engineer. Fifteen more years also intervene. We begin in 1850, and Act the Second takes us to 1868. The liberated miser and his family have removed from their farm at West Kapelle, in the island of Walcheren, to the village of Heer-Arendskerke, in the island of South Beveland. "Anne-Mie" is eighteen years older, and there resides with her a pretty girl who is supposed to be her niece, but who is in reality her daughter by the engineer Russell, who has not been heard of since his mischance at West Kapelle. Lise, the supposititious niece of Anne-Mie, loves and is beloved by a gallant young fellow of good family, named Koenraad Deel, whose parents are ready to sanction his marriage with any eligible young damsel of spotless lineage and surroundings. Anne-Mie has been sworn to secrecy by her father as to the melancholy parentage of her daughter; but the secret also has been discovered by a revolving villain and misanthropist called Jan Schuif, alias "The Fiend." This morose scoundrel wants to marry Lise, but his matrimonial proposals meet with an indignant repulse from Anne-Mie. Then Lise, half by intuition and half by accident, discovers that Anne-Mie is not her aunt, but her mother. The wretched Anne-Mie is constrained to write a letter to Koenraad to confess her daughter's parentage; and that fine young fellow, dreading the paternal malediction, is about reluctantly to break off the match, when Herbert Russell, the engineer, returns completely repentant, begs pardon all round, claims Anne-Mie as his bride, and is enabled, by Dutch law, to legitimatise his daughter; so that Koenraad Deel is in a position to marry Lise without derogating from the respectability of his family. All this involves a great deal of moaning and groaning, sighing and sobbing, to which the audience (since the wind for the nonce blows from the Lachrymose Latitudes) might not object, were the anguish confined to Anne-Mie and her daughter; but the adaptor has distributed the misery impartially among the *dramatis personæ*; and Miss Geneviève Ward, with the characteristic generosity of a real artist, has refrained from taking the lion's share of sorrow to herself. In fact, in some portions of the play, she is the all but impassible spectatress of the woes of others.

That excellent actor Mr. Flockton, who might have made a real hit in the part of Jan Schuif, "The Fiend," becomes absolutely unbearable, through the dreadful iteration, in long-drawn expositions, of the wrongs which he has endured and of the reasons which have led him to abhor mankind in general, and the inhabitants of the village of Heer-Arendskerke in particular. Jan Schuif, in the end, is worse than any villain that ever trod the stage. He becomes an unmitigated bore. Mr. James Fernandez as the miser, Dirksen, alias Father Brouwer, plays most intelligently and forcibly, reminding one from time to time (not that Mr. Fernandez is by any means an imitative artist) of Mr. Benjamin Webster in the "Dead Heart." But Anne-Mie and her daughter, in whom the chief interest of the piece should be concentrated,

are over-weighted by the prominence which Mr. Fernandez cannot help giving to his part. His scenes of anger, madness, and remorse are so inevitably conspicuous that they occasionally place the heroine in a secondary rank, and cause the spectator to speculate whether the drama might not as well be called "Dirksen; or, the Provoked Father," instead of "Anne-Mie." Mr. Forbes Robertson as Koenraad Deel bore himself very manfully, and was a frank, cordial, and sufficiently tender lover; and Miss C. Grahame looked very comely, and was alternately arch and pathetic as Lise. She is a very promising young lady, although she has a great deal to learn. Mrs. Leigh Murray showed all the *aplomb* of an experienced actress as Neeltje Kwak, the shrewish but kind-hearted wife of a village inn-keeper; and Mr. De Lange as Kwak himself was mildly and inoffensively humorous. Mr. Edgar Bruce played the disagreeable part of Herbert Russell carefully; but the character is essentially unsympathetic, and he could do little with it. What on earth could have suggested to the adapter the idea of making a Lovelace of Mr. Herbert Russell? I have met with some hundreds of English engineers in foreign parts, and have generally found them to be too much occupied with their theodolites and spirit-levels to waste their time in carrying ruin and disgrace into the bosoms of respectable families.

Miss Geneviève Ward showed herself in Anne-Mie that which she can never fail to be, a consummate dramatic artist, capable of expressing certain emotions in the noblest and most eloquent manner. It is hers to denounce, to inveigh, and to command. Bitter sarcasm and passionate remonstrance are her forte; but she leans towards somewhat too rigid measure and proportion and balance in her interpretation of character. She is academical rather than spontaneous; and real pathos is unmeasured and full of spontaneity. Anne-Mie is a part wholly unsuited to her. It is much more below than above her capacity, since it affords her the scantiest opportunities of doing justice to the really great qualities which she possesses. Still, had the piece been shorter, Miss Geneviève Ward would have been able to obtain a far firmer hold on her audience than she secured on the first night. Compressed into two, or, at the most, into three acts, "Anne-Mie" may still become a successful play. As I saw it on Monday, it was suggestive to me of little beyond a great Dutch *treyschuyt*, dragged through a canal by several mourning-coach horses on the towing-path, with a numerous crew of undertakers' men—who, alas! were not mutes—and several Bodies on board.

## MUSIC.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The specialty of last week—occurring too late for notice until now—was the first appearance of Mdle. Elisa Widmar. The opera was "Faust," in which, as Margherita, the lady was to have appeared on the opening night of the season (Oct. 18); but, as already recorded, indisposition prevented her, and she was then very efficiently replaced by Mdle. Bauernmeister. The début of Mdle. Widmar was highly successful, although she had not entirely recovered from the effects of her indisposition. She sang with much charm and refinement in the love-music of the garden scene, a little more brilliancy having been desirable in the jewel-song. In the cathedral scene and the closing situation of the opera Mdle. Widmar displayed much capacity for pathetic expression; her singing and acting having both been commendable for earnest intensity without exaggeration. On this occasion Madame Trebelli resumed the character of Siebel, with great advantage to the general effect. Signor Runcio was the Faust, the cast otherwise having been as before. During last week Mdle. Rosina Isidor repeated her artistic performance as Lucia, and on Saturday evening gained a fresh success by her effective singing as Gilda in "Rigoletto," the cast of which introduced, for the first time on this stage, Signor Aldighieri in the title-character. This gentleman achieved a genuine success by his fine singing and intelligent acting. His voice is an excellent baritone, which he uses with skill and facility—his intonation and phrasing being especially good. Some degree of tremolo, however, has to be objected to. If Signor Aldighieri will refrain from this his vocal performance will gain in effect. His impersonation of the unhappy Court Jester was free from the excess of buffoonery in which some representatives of the character indulge. He gave a powerful rendering of the sentiment of paternal love, and of the revengeful feelings of the wronged and insulted father. In the great scene, in the palace of the Duke, where Rigoletto recovers his daughter and vows to be revenged, Signor Aldighieri acted—as well as sang—with great effect. His reception throughout the opera was highly favourable. Signor Runcio, as the Duke, sang well in several instances—especially in the canzone, "La donna è mobile"—which was encored—and in the quartet, "Un di se ben," which also had to be repeated. In this piece, the co-operation of Madame Trebelli, as Maddalena, was of special value. The remaining features of the cast call for no notice. The first of the morning performances took place on Saturday, when "La Favorita" was repeated.

The first three nights of this week have been occupied with repetition performances—"Norma" on Monday, "Faust" on Tuesday, and "Carmen" on Wednesday. For Thursday "Les Huguenots" was announced, with the first appearance in England of Madame Giovannoni Zacchi as Valentina. Of this we must speak next week, as also of the début of Signor Manfrini, as Fernando in "La Favorita" yesterday (Friday), and of Mdle. Isidor's first assumption here of the character of Violetta in "La Traviata" this (Saturday) afternoon. Signor Tito Mattei's opera "Maria di Gand," and the Italian version of Wallace's "Maritana," are in preparation.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert programme included Mr. Wingham's overture entitled "Mors Janna Vitæ" (written in memory of a deceased relative). The work has already been spoken of with commendation in reference to its first performance at the recent Leeds Festival. Another speciality at Saturday's concert was a concerto for pianoforte, with orchestra, composed and performed by Herr Bonawitz, whose playing was more effective than his composition. The pianist was also heard in unaccompanied solos by Chopin. Two orchestral movements from M. Massenet's "Sacred Legend," "La Vierge," were given for the first time here. One—"Dernier Sommeil de la Vierge"—(for stringed instruments only), is of a graceful character; the other—"Danse Galiléenne"—is eccentric almost to grotesqueness. Schumann's overture to "The Bride of Messina," Beethoven's C minor symphony, and vocal pieces effectively rendered by Mdle. Louise Pyk, completed the programme.

Mr. Walter Bache's ninth annual Pianoforte Recital (at St. James's Hall) on Monday afternoon, included his clever performances of Bach's fifth "Suite Anglaise;" and other unaccompanied solo pieces by Liszt, Chopin, and Tschaiakowsky; in all which he was much applauded by a large audience. Miss Anna Williams sang with much effect Cornelius's "Christmas Songs," and two performances by Von Bülow.

The twenty-third season of the Monday Popular Concerts

begins next week with a strong programme, including Mozart's serenade in E flat for wind instruments, Beethoven's trio in B flat, Mendelssohn's variations in E flat for piano solo. Madame Koch-Bossenhimer is to be the vocalist and Mdle. Janotha the pianist. The Saturday afternoon performances commence on Nov. 13.

A series of six opera recitals is being given on Saturday evenings at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, under the direction of Mr. Wm. Carter. The first of the series, "Il Trovatore," was performed last Saturday evening, and will be followed by Don Giovanni, "Norma," "La Sonnambula," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "Faust." The principal vocalists were Madame Ida Gillies Corri, Miss Beatrice Elmslie, Mr. James Savage, Mr. C. De Wolfe, Mr. H. Pope, and Signor Fabiani, and the chorus consisted of one hundred voices.

Last Saturday afternoon a Harvest Thanksgiving Evensong took place in Westminster Abbey, the service having been arranged, with the permission of Dean Stanley, by the London Gregorian Choral Association, and the music being all of "Gregorian" character. There were about 350 singers, composed of members of different church choirs.

The Musical Association inaugurated its seventh season on Monday at its usual meeting-place, the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street. The room was well filled. The subject of the paper was An Inquiry into the Origin and Growth of Certain Musical Idioms and Expressions. Dr. Stainer (who was in the chair), Mr. Cumings, Mr. Helmore, Mr. Stephens, and others took part in a subsequent discussion.

## THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of York has been ordered to leave England for the winter. He will go to Biarritz in a few days.

Dean Burgon, of Chichester, has presented a valuable stained-glass window to the parish church of Houghton Conquest, near Bedford, in memory of his brother-in-law, the late Archdeacon Rose. The event has been celebrated by special services and a public luncheon.

The Duke of Devonshire, as the present trustee of the will of the late Hon. Robert Boyle, has, upon the recommendation of the Bishop of London, appointed the Rev. Robinson Thornton, D.D., Vicar of St. John's, Notting-hill, to be Boyle Lecturer, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Maclear.

The Bishop of Manchester, replying to a correspondent, condemns the expenses in connection with funerals as wasteful and extravagant, and says that an improvement in this respect will come about as soon as people bring their common sense to bear upon the consideration of the matter.

A stained-glass window, in three parts, to the memory of Mr. Mark Lemon, has been placed in the aisle of Crawley Church, Sussex. In addition to various texts round the borders, the following inscription is placed at the foot of the memorial:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Mark Lemon, who died May 25, 1870; these three lights are placed by his family."

Streetley chapel, situated in Whitwell, a few miles from Worksop, but within Derbyshire, was reopened on Tuesday by the Bishop of Lichfield, after restoration. The chapel, which has long been a picturesque ruin, has considerable interest attached to it. It is supposed to date from the eleventh century. It has hitherto been private property, but is now handed over to the living of Whitwell.

St. Oswald's Church, Blankney, having been thoroughly restored through the munificence of Lady Florence and Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., Messrs. Gray and Davison were lately commissioned to build an organ from specifications prepared by Dr. Verrinder, who on Sunday last played at the morning and evening services, which were fully choral. The choir numbered over thirty voices.

The Bishop of Chichester, in presiding over the annual Diocesan Conference at Chichester last week, alluded to the fact that next year was said to be the 1200th anniversary of the foundation of the see. It was reported that the Bishop of Chichester's Fund, started two years since, had reached the amount of £15,486, and that, reckoning local efforts, £80,000 had been, or was being, spent in the diocese in church extension or restoration.

Lord Penzance, on Thursday week, held a Court of Arches, and gave judgment in the suit instituted by the churchwarden of the parishes of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, Cheap-side, and St. Michael-le-Querne, against the Rector, the Rev. T. Pelham Dale, for Ritualistic practices. His Lordship issued a writ for the imprisonment of the defendant for disobeying a monition of the Court of Chancery, and on Saturday Mr. Dale was taken to Holloway prison.

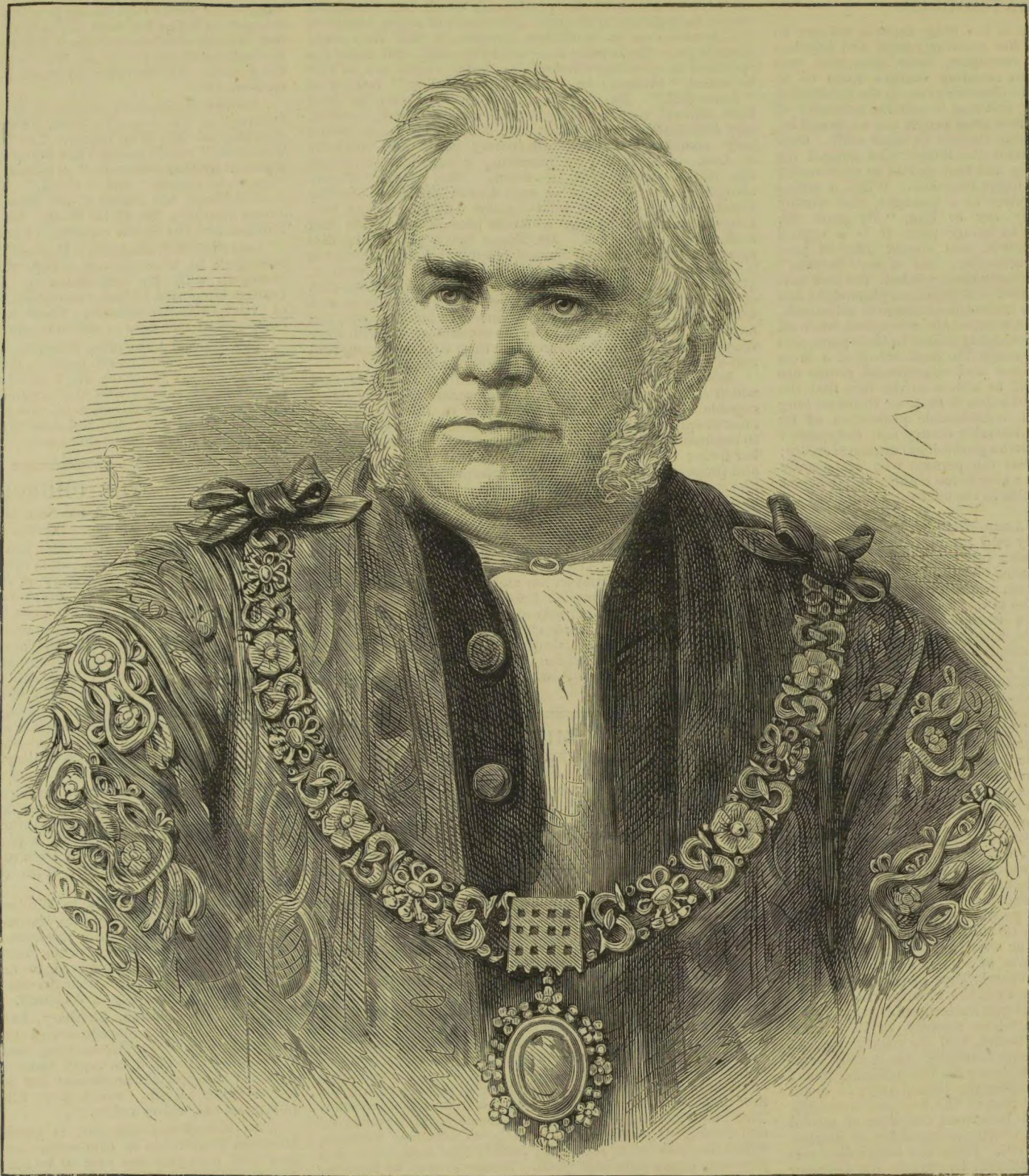
Lady Gooch, wife of Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., laid the foundation of a new church at New Swindon on Thursday week. The edifice, which is to seat 700 or 800 persons, and will be dedicated to St. Paul, will, with vicarage house, &c., cost £10,000. The site was given by Mr. A. L. Goddard, lord of the manor of Swindon. At present only the nave will be built, at a cost of £4000; the chancel, vicarage, and other works will be proceeded with as funds flow in.

On Thursday week the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral the Rev. George Evans Moule, D.D., as Bishop in Mid-China; the Rev. Charles Perry Scott, D.D., as Bishop in North China; and the Rev. E. Nuttall, D.D., as Bishop of Jamaica. The ceremony was of a very imposing character. The sermon was preached by the Ven. T. T. Perowne, B.D., Archdeacon of Norwich. The Primate was assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, and several colonial bishops.

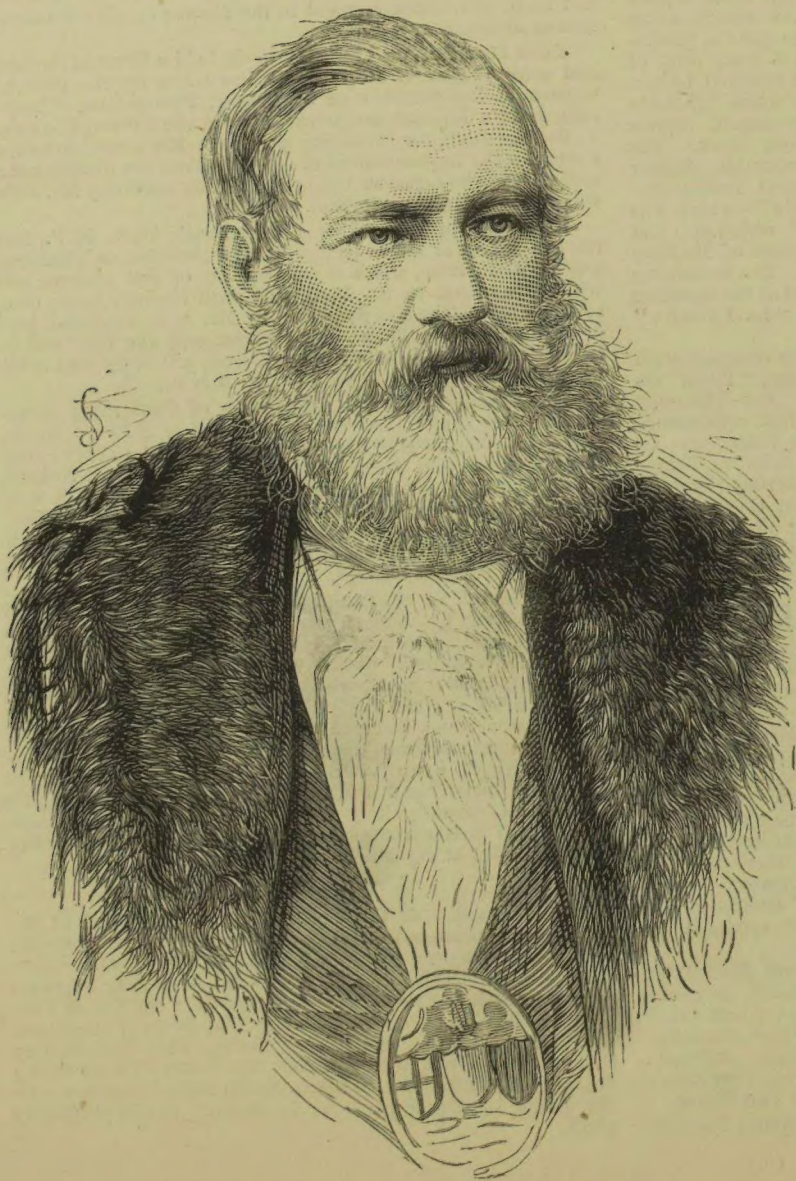
The Church of St. Paul, Spalding, which has been built and endowed by Miss Charington, and provided with a parsonage and school, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln on Wednesday week. The building was designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, whose plans have been carried out by his son. It is in the Early English style, and is constructed of Ancaster stone and red brick. The steeple is 135 ft. high, and is set some distance from the nave, but connected with it by a vestibule. The church consists of nave with north and south aisles, south porch, priest's vestry with organ gallery over, choir vestry, and offices. The church will accommodate 500 worshippers. The tower contains a peal of eight bells, by Mr. Lewis.

In anticipation of the 216th anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation, at which the Earl of Fife will preside, on St. Andrew's Day next, the following donations have been received to meet the charitable claims and defray the expenses of the new hall:—From her Majesty, 100 gs.; the Earl of Fife, 100 gs.; the Earl of Dalhousie, £100; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, 50 gs.; the Earl of Derby, £10; the Earl of Stair, 10 gs.; Mr. Peter Reid, £50; Mr. George Shaw, 10 gs.; Mr. Notman, £50; Mr. William Scott, Mr. C. Gooden, and Mr. James Laurie, 10 gs. each; in addition to £50 previously given.





THE RIGHT HON. ALDERMAN W. M'ARTHUR, M.P., LORD MAYOR ELECT OF LONDON. —SEE PAGE 450.

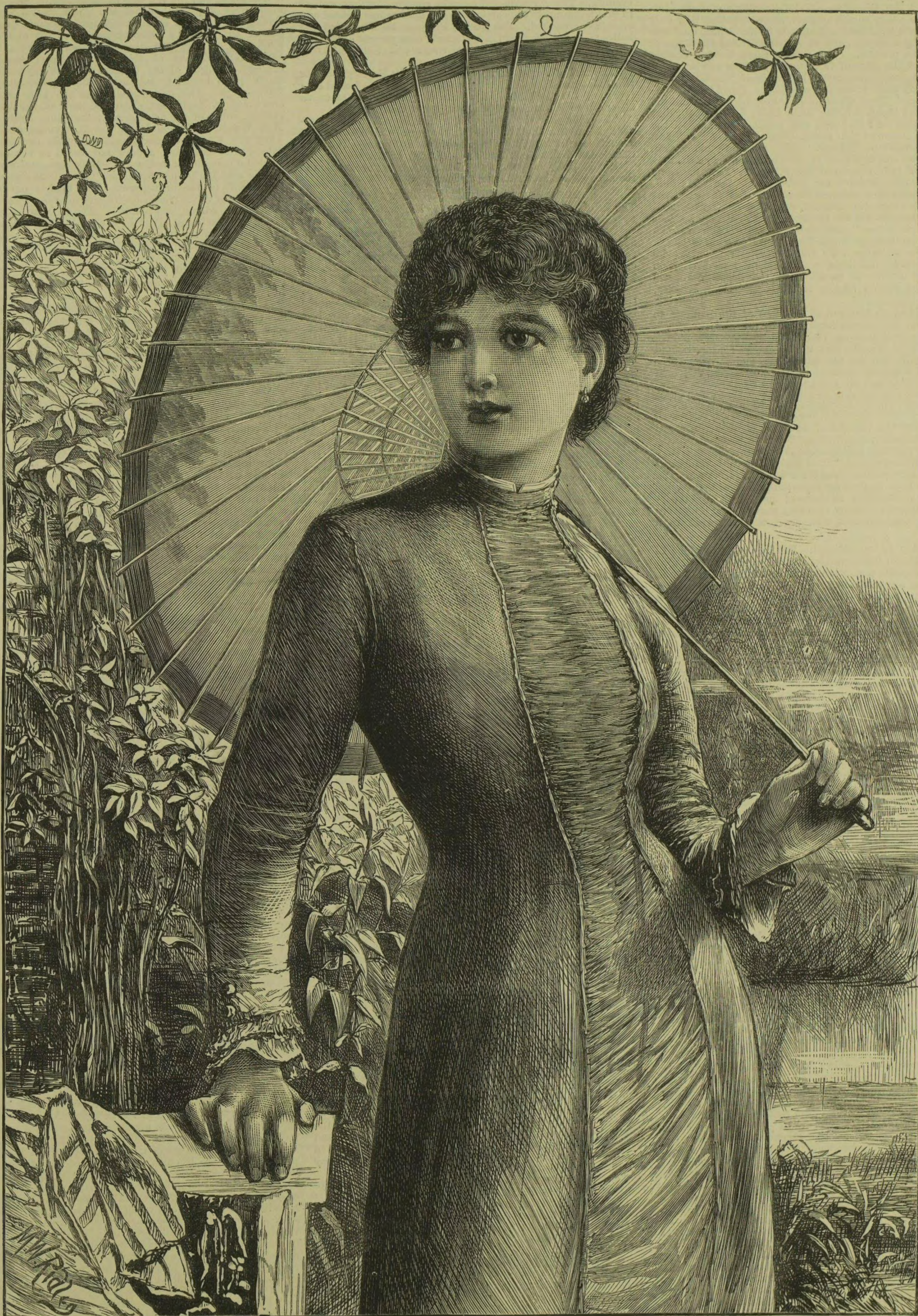


ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF R. N. FOWLER, M.P.



MR. SHERIFF HERBERT WATERLOW.







## THE RECESS.

The political dining season has set in heavily. The dainty and piquant menu framed by the Conservative *chef* at Taunton, and not unflavoured with salt that was meant to be Attie, provoked a rival bill-of-fare from a pair of Liberal cooks at Birmingham. Not to be behindhand, Edinburgh gave a banquet to Mr. Adam, the Liberal Whip, on Tuesday. The City of London, put on its mettle, will crown the feasting season at Guildhall with the Lord Mayor's Banquet to the Prime Minister and a host of distinguished citizens on Nov. 9.

Although Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and Lord Hartington were conspicuous by their absence (which they duly regretted) from the Edinburgh dinner to Mr. Adam, on Tuesday, there was a strong gathering of the Liberal chieftains of North Britain present. The Chief Commissioner's coming assumption of the office of Governor of Madras was the occasion of this warm demonstration in honour of Mr. Adam, who had in the first place to say farewell to the Fife Liberal committee at Cupar. The Earl of Rosebery presided with habitual neatness at the banquet in the Music Hall; bestowed sly digs at the Marquis of Salisbury; and felicitously proposed the health of Mr. Adam as "Adjutant-General of the Party" and "as the organiser of Victory." Mr. Adam, in his earnest reply, disclosed the fact that it was Lord Rosebery and himself who last year conceived the idea that Mr. Gladstone should be brought forward for Midlothian. The right hon. gentleman modestly disclaimed the notion that his exertions had brought about the Liberal successes at the General Election, and attributed the victory mainly to Mr. Gladstone's "matchless eloquence" and the Marquis of Hartington's patient leadership of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Hearty in the extreme were the cheers Mr. Adam (who mentioned that he had been in India before) received from the large assemblage of members of the Scottish Liberal Club, and the staunch friends from Clackmannan, Kinross, and Fife.

An episode which occurred at the close of the banquet to Mr. Adam may give a seasonable hint to the civic magnates invited to the Guildhall on Tuesday next. A toast having been intrusted to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, he said he would read a telegram sent by his father—the mention of whose name elicited a ringing round of cheers, which were delivered upstanding. This was Mr. Gladstone's message:—

May your banquet be worthy of its occasion. The fervent good wishes Mr. Adam will carry with him proceed from a party not less united nor the less strong than when it achieved the success to which he so ably contributed.

Placidly chewing the cud of agricultural, social, or moral topics in Devonshire, Sir Stafford Northcote has resolutely eschewed the political pellets which the Marquis of Salisbury presumably hurls because "it is his nature to." The right hon. Baronet is reserving himself for Bristol. Meanwhile, he keeps his hand in by dealing with the spread of the Gospel and literary institutions at Exeter; by presenting school-prizes near Tiverton; and by throwing encouraging crumbs to some Welsh Conservatives who are looking forward to a banquet.

Lord Sandon is less reticent. His Lordship, speaking to the Sheffield Junior Conservative Association, on the 27th ult., seriously condemned the action of the Government in Ireland as encouraging a revolutionary spirit. Mr. E. Clarke, greatly daring, even proceeded to place the blame on Mr. Gladstone's shoulders chiefly. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, on the other hand, confined himself to dilating on the need of increased facilities for middle-class education, in addressing a diocesan conference at Gloucester the same day.

Lord Northbrook has been chaperoned round Birmingham by Mr. Chamberlain. Yesterday week, the ex-Governor-General of India and present First Lord of the Admiralty, opened the session of the Midland Institute at Birmingham, of which his Lordship is President, with a valuable address on India. Lord Northbrook spoke with due gravity of the responsibility of the task of governing India; and emphatically advocated the association of the native nobles and leaders with our representatives in the work of administration, together with economy in the finances, judicious expenditure on public improvements, and, above all, no enlargement of our Indian Empire. On Saturday the noble Lord opened the "Forward Liberal Club," and briskly answered each of Lord Salisbury's attacks upon the Government. Mr. Chamberlain reminded the Irish agitators that the Government would firmly maintain the law, quite in accordance with which were the prosecutions contemplated.

The doings of the Election Commissions are too tame to need comment this week.

Mr. Parnell, heedless of the threatened prosecution, on Sunday flung his inflammatory rhetoric before a Tipperary throng, and on Monday served up his views afresh for the benefit, or otherwise, of the Limerick tenant-farmers, who cheered his declaration that there must be established in Ireland a system of peasant proprietorship such as existed in France, Prussia, and Belgium, by the aid of the State. Limerick honoured Mr. Parnell on Tuesday with the freedom of the city. The same day, it is said, criminal informations were lodged against Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. D. Sullivan, and others, who are alleged to have delivered speeches calculated to excite to breaches of the peace. The two minor members of the Land League, Mr. T. M. Healey and Mr. Walsh, were on Monday committed for trial at the Bantry Sessions.

Weighty words of warning have not been wanting to dissuade the extreme members of the Irish Land League from using lawless language. That undoubted and well-tried friend of Ireland, Mr. Bright, for example, wrote to Mr. Villiers Stuart, M.P., to the effect that, whilst plans were being devised for the reform of the land system, which would, doubtless, be amended, "unless the agitation creates a temper and a condition of things which will make amendment impossible." Mr. Labouchere (who has been seconded by his colleague, Mr. Bradlaugh, on this point) addressed a less pithy but similarly conceived message to the meeting of Radical Clubs on Saturday at the Cannon-street Hotel. The orators of the occasion, however, being Mr. Finigan, M.P., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P. (who is sane enough in other matters), the "Radical" gathering passed a resolution disapproving the Irish prosecutions. A meeting of a very different kind, an assemblage of some thousands, it is stated, yesterday week protested in Belfast against the dangerous agitation of the Land League. Mr. Joseph Cowen, for his part, on the 27th ult., contributed his solution of the Irish Land problem in the shape of Mr. Bright's plan. Finally, Mr. Gladstone, answering a leading question from Sir George Bowyer, fails to see any likeness between the land grievance in Ireland and the English land question.

The first meeting of the 127th Session of the Society of Arts is announced for the 17th inst., when the opening address will be given by Mr. Bramwell, chairman of the council.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has gone out every day this week, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. Sleighing has been the chief pleasure, although the Queen has generally walked out during some part of each day. Divine service was performed on Sunday at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, of Maywell church, Glasgow; and in the evening Mr. Tolloch and the Rev. Archibald Campbell dined with her Majesty.

Halloween was celebrated in the usual manner on Monday evening. The servants and tenants, carrying torches, walked in procession up to the castle, where a bonfire was lighted and reels were danced. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household were present. Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng left the castle and Lord Sackville arrived.

The Earl of Aberdeen was received by her Majesty a day or two since, and kissed hands on his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. The Earl dined with the Queen, as also have the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly.

The following are appointed by her Majesty to be Companions of St. Michael and St. George:—Colonel Richard Thomas Glyn, C.B., Colonel William Pole Collingwood, Captain Claude Bettington, and Mr. Francis William Howsell.

Her Majesty has presented £500 towards the restoration of the abbey church of Minster, in Sheppey.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her youngest daughter, Princess Maud, went to Eastwell Park yesterday week on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, returning the next day to Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness travelled by the South-Eastern Railway between Charing-cross and Ashford stations on her journey to and from Eastwell. The Prince of Wales, who passed a few days last week on a visit to the Duke of Grafton at Euston, returned to town also last Saturday, having had some good shooting over his noble host's preserves; and Prince John of Glücksburg, who had been on a visit to Mrs. Gerard Leigh, at Luton Hoo, Luton, returned to Marlborough House the same day. Their Royal Highnesses went to Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening; and on Sunday they attended Divine service. On Monday the Prince presented to Lieutenant Graham, R.N., of the Royal yacht Osborne, at Marlborough House, the medal of the Royal Humane Society for his gallant conduct in saving life from drowning in Portsmouth Harbour on the night of Sept. 14 last. The Princess was present at the ceremony, and a deputation of the committee of the society attended. The Duke of Edinburgh dined with their Royal Highnesses, and Prince John of Glücksburg subsequently accompanied the Duke on his return to Eastwell, on a visit to his Royal Highness and the Duchess. The Prince and Princess went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre in the evening. The Duke of Cambridge visited their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday. The Prince went to the studio of Mr. J. R. Herbert, R.A., at Kilburn, to inspect the picture of "The Judgment of Daniel." Prince John of Glücksburg returned to Marlborough House from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park, and left in the afternoon for Claremont on a visit to Prince Leopold. The Prince and Princess went to St. James's Theatre in the evening. On the occasion of his approaching visit to Norwich for the purpose of attending the Norfolk and Norwich Fat Cattle Show the Prince will be the guest of Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., at Horstead Hall, a few miles from Norwich. After attending the show his Royal Highness will be entertained at luncheon by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. The Prince will spend a few days shooting at Horstead, and the following week will attend the Oakham Fat Cattle Show, when he will be the guest of Lord Aveland.

The Bacchante, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales on board, accompanied the Inconstant, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, commanding the Detached Squadron, from Vigo en route for Madeira on Sunday.

Princess Louise of Lorn arrived in Edinburgh on Saturday from Inverary. Her Royal Highness attended Divine service in St. Mary's Scottish Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh, on Sunday forenoon, and in the evening she was present at the service in St. Cuthbert's Established church. On Monday the Princess visited Sir Noel Paton's studio in George-square, and she also went to see Sir Noel's painting "Lux in Tenebris," on view in Messrs. Hugh Paton and Son's gallery, in Princes-street. Her Royal Highness left in the evening for London, arriving at Kensington Palace on Tuesday morning.

The Duke of Connaught visited Woolwich last Saturday to lay the memorial-stone of a coffee tavern in course of erection, at a cost of £10,000, adjacent to the principal entrance to the Royal Arsenal. The funds for its erection have been provided by a local company, whose shareholders are mostly of the working-classes, including upwards of 1000 of the employees of the Royal Arsenal. The directors of the company met the Duke, who was received by a guard of honour of the 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery Volunteers. Having lunched at the Royal Artillery Barracks, his Royal Highness proceeded to the site of the coffee tavern in New-road. The Hon. and Rev. Adelbert Anson, Rector of Woolwich, Earl Sydney, and others interested in the event, being present. The Duke performed the ceremony with the customary silver trowel, and sanctioned the naming of the tavern "The Duke of Connaught;" and the public hall of the building "The Royal Assembly-Rooms." The 4th Kent Volunteer Rifles and the 2nd Kent Artillery were in attendance.

Yesterday week the Duchess of Teck and party arrived in Edinburgh from Hopetoun House, and visited the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, the rooms of the Royal Society, Royal Infirmary, Heriot's Hospital, and the studio of Sir Noel Paton; and on Monday the Duke, with the Duchess and the Countess of Hopetoun, paid another visit to the city, and inspected the Exhibition of the Works of Scottish Artists in the Royal Scottish Academy, and also the National Gallery of Paintings, returning in the evening to Hopetoun.

The Archbishop of York, who has been ordered to leave England for the winter, is about leaving for Biarritz.

His Excellency Count Münster has returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace.

His Excellency the United States Minister has left town on a short visit to Scotland.

On Monday Lady Burdett-Coutts visited the City and was presented with the freedom and livery of the Haberdashers' Company, at their hall in Gresham-street West. The Baroness was accompanied by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., and Lady Burdett, Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett, and others. Her Ladyship was met at the entrance by the Master, the Lord Mayor, and other dignitaries. After the investiture, the badge was placed round the neck of the Baroness by the Master, the additional honour of the livery being conferred on her, the Master placing the blue and white cloak over her shoulders. It is noteworthy that no lady has been admitted to the guild since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the only other honorary member is the Duke of Connaught. The Baroness was entertained at luncheon by the Master.—She has sent to the Lord Mayor £100 towards the Truro Cathedral fund.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Walter H. Hadow, eldest son of the late Mr. Patrick Douglas Hadow, with Lady Constance Blanche Louisa Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, was celebrated on Thursday week in the private chapel at Dupplin Castle, Perth. The bride's dress was white satin, covered with Brussels lace flounces, the gift of the Dowager Countess of Kinnoull. The corsage was high, sleeves of Brussels net, and on the skirt were bunches of orange-blossom, myrtle, and white heather; her wreath was composed of the same, and the veil was Brussels lace. The ornaments worn were a pearl bracelet and pearl star, the gifts of the bridegroom; a pink coral, pearl, and diamond pendant, the gift of Mrs. Hadow; a diamond star, the gift of the Earl of Kinnoull; a ruby and diamond bracelet, the gift of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort; a pearl and diamond bracelet, the gift of the Countess of Dudley; and a large single pearl bracelet, set in diamonds, the gift of Mrs. Thornburgh. The bridesmaids were the Lady Muriel Hay and the Hon. Marie Hay, sister and niece of the bride; Miss Hadow, sister of the bridegroom; the Hon. Sybil Denison, Miss Walsh, and Miss Maud Lovell, cousins of the bride. They wore cream-coloured broché cashmere dresses, trimmed with cream lace, and a dark red snood in the hair; each carried a bouquet of red and white flowers, and wore a gold bangle with the bride's pet name, "Sissy," in blue enamel on it, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's mother wore a dress of ruby velvet trimmed with satin and bead passementerie of the same colour, and old lace. The Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. John Mitchell, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Kinnoull. Lady Constance's travelling dress was of sapphire velvet trimmed with satin and jet of the same colour; bonnet and jacket to match. The newly-married pair started for Moncreiffe House, en route for Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough.

Mr. Basil Templer Montgomery, 60th Rifles, second son of Sir Graham and Lady Montgomery, of Stobo Castle, was married last week to Mary Katherine Moncreiffe, youngest daughter of Lady Louisa and the late Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Perth, by the Very Rev. J. F. Montgomery, Dean of Edinburgh, in the presence of a party of the relatives of both families.

On Monday at St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Earl of Malmesbury, G.C.B., was married to Miss Hamilton, daughter of the late Mr. John Hamilton, of Fyne Court, Somerset.

The marriage of the Hon. Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen (Coldstream Guards), eldest son of Lord Brabourne, with Miss Amy Virginia Beaumont, second daughter of Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., and Lady Margaret Beaumont, was solemnised at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Tuesday. Mr. Horace R. Stopford (Coldstream Guards) was best man. The bride, who came with her mother, was received by her father, who gave her away. The bridesmaids were Miss Beaumont, her sister; the Hon. Katherine and the Hon. Eva Knatchbull-Hugessen, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Weyland, cousin of the bride; Miss Dimsdale, cousin of the bridegroom; and Lady Maud Grimston. Lord Brabourne and Lady Margaret Beaumont followed the bridal train to the chancel. The bride's dress was of ivory white satin, covered with old point lace, fastened with bunches of orange-flowers; and over a wreath of orange-blossoms an old point lace veil fastened by diamond brooches, the gift of her uncle, the Marquis of Clanricarde. Her other jewels comprised a diamond tiara and diamond bracelets, gifts of her father; pearl and diamond earrings, a present from Mr. S. Beaumont; and a diamond brooch, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Hodgson. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in crimson brocade trimmed with cream-coloured lace, and bonnets of the same material, also trimmed with lace. Each lady wore a diamond, pearl, and ruby tortoise brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and, like the bride, carried a bouquet of varied white flowers, bordered with maidenhair fern. Lady Margaret Beaumont wore a dress of heliotrope satin, embroidered in the same colour, mauve bonnet covered with lilac and other flowers, necktie of Valenciennes lace, and diamond and pearl ornaments. Lady Brabourne, who appeared quite recovered from her recent severe illness, wore a dress of grey plush, trimmed with lace, and bonnet of the same, trimmed with crimson velvet. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the religious ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Canon Farrar and the Rev. Reginald Bridges Knatchbull-Hugessen, Rector of Mersham, Kent. A number of non-commissioned officers of the Coldstream Guards occupied seats in the nave. Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont welcomed a large party at breakfast at their residence on The Terrace, Piccadilly, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Smeth, Lord Brabourne's seat near Ashford, Kent, for their honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of sapphire blue velvet, cloak, bonnet, and muff to match, trimmed with brown marabout feathers. The wedding presents were of great value, one of much interest being a parure of chrysolites, presented by Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., to Dorothea Hugessen, great-great-aunt of the bridegroom. Gifts were also sent by the households of Mr. Beaumont and by the employes and others upon his landed and mining estates.

A marriage has been arranged between Sir William Williams, of Tregulow, Bart., and Miss Beauchamp, eldest daughter of Mr. Edmund Beauchamp Beauchamp, of Trevecca.

## IN THE GARDEN.

This young lady, who screens her pretty head from the summer sun with a Japanese rustic parasol of something like the palm-leaf, would be an agreeable companion, if favourably inclined, to the gentleman visiting at her father's house when he strolls round the garden, half an hour before lunch-time, pretending to be a curious amateur of horticultural and floricultural operations. He may entertain a private opinion that there is something far more attractive in the conversation of a pretty girl who has tact and intelligence enough to make her talk with him, upon a variety of general topics, and even some of personal interest, suggestive of amiable sentiments which can be freely indulged with entire safety to their mutual freedom. This is more agreeable than one-sided flirting, of which pursuit, to do her justice, there is no reason to suspect the young lady would be capable in any situation, and which she would never tolerate in the opposite party. She is not the Maud, either, who was once passionately implored to "Come into the garden," at an unreasonably early hour of the morning; but here she is, at a very proper time, and here we are glad to see her.

## THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.

The new Lord Mayor of London, the Right Hon. William McArthur, M.P. for Lambeth, is the eldest of three sons of the late Rev. John McArthur, of Londonderry, a Wesleyan minister. His brother, Mr. Alexander McArthur, is M.P. for Leicester. Alderman William McArthur has been established



in London, since 1857, as a merchant in the Australian trade, his brother, now his partner, having gone to New South Wales in 1843, and having founded a large business connection in that colony. The new Lord Mayor served the office of Sheriff in 1867. He was first elected for Lambeth in 1868, and is an advanced Liberal politician, but has especially laboured in Parliament for the abolition of tolls on the metropolitan bridges, and for objects connected with the interests of our Australasian colonies and South Africa. He visited Australia two years ago. Alderman McArthur is Deputy Lieutenant of the City of London, a magistrate for the county of Surrey, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the City, Reform, and City Liberal Clubs, a director of the City Bank, of the Australian Telegraph Company, of the Bank of Australia, and chairman of the Star Assurance Company. He is also an active member of the Aborigines Protection Society, and a prominent supporter of various undertakings connected with the Wesleyan body. On Tuesday last, the new Lord Mayor, with the Corporation officers, waited upon the Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, at his private residence in Portland-place, to be introduced by the Recorder of the City of London. The Lord Chancellor greeted him in the usual style, and signified the Queen's approval.

The senior Sheriff of London and Middlesex is Alderman Robert Nicholas Fowler, M.P. for the City of London. He is son of Mr. Thomas Fowler, banker, and was born at Tottenham in 1828. He was educated at University College, London, of which institution he is a Fellow. He graduated at the University of London, B.A., in 1848, and was second in mathematics and fifth in classical honours. He became an M.A. of his University two years later. Mr. Alderman Fowler is head of the banking firm of Dimsdale, Fowler, and Co., Cornhill, which was formed by the amalgamation, in 1851, of the firm of Messrs. Drevett and Fowler with Messrs. Barnard, Dimsdale, and Co. He is a member of the Bankers' Committee, and, in addition to other offices, holds the position of director of some public companies. He has long been an active member of the Conservative party, and was candidate for the City in 1865. He was elected for Penryn and Falmouth in 1868, but lost his seat in 1874. He was returned second on the poll for the City this year.

The junior Sheriff is Mr. Herbert Jameson Waterlow, third son of Mr. Alfred James Waterlow, of the firm now styled Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, wholesale stationers, of Birch Lane, Lime-street, and Wilson-street, Finsbury. He was born in 1846, and is engaged in the business of that firm. In April, 1867, Mr. Waterlow took up his Livery in the Stationers' Company, and was elected to serve as Renter Warden of the Guild in 1873. The new Sheriff joined the Honourable Artillery Company in January, 1867, and has ever since been an extremely active and zealous member. He is now a member of the Court of Assistants and Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Gun Division of the ancient corps. He is punctual in the performance of every military detail; and, besides attending nearly all private parades, invariably takes part with his regiment in field-day manoeuvres and camps of instruction.

The Portraits of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs are from photographs by the London Stereoscopic Company.

### SALMON-SPEARING ON THE DEE.

The reader of Sir Walter Scott's Waverley Novels cannot fail to recollect the spirited description, in "Redgauntlet," of a party of horsemen and others, at night, killing salmon with spears by torchlight, in the shallows of the Solway Firth. This method of taking fish, as we learn from travellers in Australia, is frequently practised by the savage tribes of that region, standing in their rude canoes and striking with their spears at the finny prey, often at arm's length, beneath the surface of the stream. In the Highlands of Scotland, though generally it is now a forbidden practice there, large numbers of salmon have often been killed by "leistering," as it is called, which is thus described by Mr. C. St. John, in a book of his lately quoted:—

"A most exciting and interesting scene it was. The night was calm and dark. The steep and broken rocks were illuminated in the most brilliant manner by fifteen or sixteen torches, which were carried by as many active Highlanders, and glanced merrily on the water, throwing the most fantastic light and shade on all around, as they moved about. Sometimes one of them would remain motionless for a few moments, as its bearer waited in the expectation that some fish, which had been started by his companions, would come within reach of his spear. He stood with it ready poised, and his eager countenance was lighted up by the torch, as he bent over the water. Then would come loud shouts, and a confused hurrying to and fro, as some great fish darted among the men; and loud and merry peals of laughter, when some unlucky fellow, darting at a fish in too deep water, missed his balance, and fell headlong into the pool. Every now and then, a salmon would be seen hoisted into the air and quivering on an uplifted spear. The fish, as soon as caught, was carried ashore, where it was knocked on the head and taken charge of by some man older than the rest, who was deputed to this office. Thirty-seven salmon were killed that night. I must say that I entered into the fun, and enjoyed it probably as much as any of the wild lads who were engaged in it." (From "Wild Sports and Natural History of the Highlands.")

In the Queen's book, "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," her Majesty thus describes a performance of this kind by daylight near Balmoral, in the river Dee:—

"Sept. 13, 1850.

"We walked with Charles, the boys, and Vicky to the riverside above the bridge, where all our tenants were assembled with poles and spears, or rather 'leisters,' for catching salmon. They all went into the river, walking up it and then back again, poking about under all the stones to bring fish up to where the men stood with the net. It had a very pretty effect; about one hundred men wading through the river, some in kilts, with poles and spears, all very much excited. Not succeeding the first time, we went higher up, and moved to three or four different places, but did not get any salmon; one or two escaping. Albert stood on a stone, and Colonel Gordon and Lord James Murray waded about the whole time. Duncan, in spite of all his exertions yesterday, and having besides walked to and from the Gathering, was the whole time in the water.

"Not far from the laundry, there was another trial, and here we had a great fright. In one place, there was a very deep pool, into which two men very foolishly went, and one could not swim; we suddenly saw them sink, and in one moment they seemed drowning, though surrounded by people. There was a cry for help, and a general rush, including Albert, towards the spot; which frightened me so much, that I grasped Lord Carlisle's arm in great agony. However, Dr. Robertson swam in and pulled the man out, and all was safely over; but it was a horrid moment.

"A salmon was speared here by one of the men; after

which we walked to the ford, or quarry, where we were very successful, seven salmon being caught, some in the net, and some speared. Though Albert stood in the water some time, he caught nothing; but the scene at this beautiful spot was exciting and picturesque in the extreme. I wished for Landseer's pencil. The sun was intensely hot. We did not get back till after three o'clock, and then took luncheon."

Our Illustration is from a sketch representing this sport as practised on the Dee six or seven years ago. Our artist says of it: "The salmon, when frightened, puts his head under a stone, and is easily speared. Sometimes a net was stretched across the river, and the spears drove the fish up to it; sometimes a greenhorn would tumble into a deep pool, causing great amusement to the others, who would pretend to spear him, making believe that he was a big salmon. The spearing was done mostly by the Queen's gamekeepers and their friends. Kilts are not usually worn, as they get too heavy when soaked with water."

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The awful weather, for which the recent Houghton Meeting will long be remembered, continued "to the bitter end," and very few people remained at Newmarket for the last couple of days' racing, when, indeed, there was not sufficient in the way of sport to recompense them for a daily soaking. On Thursday the Subscription Stakes ended in a match, and Dourance, who had previously been beaten every time she has run this season, cleverly upset the odds laid on Myra. One of the best performances of the week was that of Foxhall, the crack American two-year-old, who won the Bretby Nursery Handicap Plate with the top weight (8 st. 12 lb.) on his back. Heyday must have been pretty well tried at Kingsclere, but he received no less than 28 lb. and a head beating from Mr. Keene's promising representative. After his exertions in the Cambridgeshire, Fernandez was withdrawn from the Free Handicap, which then looked a good thing for Poulet, who, however, would have been better suited by a longer course, and had all his work to do to beat Master Waller; Sword Dance ran badly, and Apollo was asked to give far too much weight to the first and second. The Duke of Westminster scored another win in the Troy Stakes with Thora, who, however, could not have beaten Savoyard, had not the latter stopped to savage her at the finish; and then Dourance was pulled out for the second time during the day, and defeated a large and very fair field in a Welter Handicap.

On Friday, the Home Bred Foal Stakes enabled Thebais to score her ninth successive victory, and she is not likely to be seen in public again until she is saddled for one of the great events of next season. Town Moor and St. Louis met for the third time in a Post Sweepstakes over the T.Y.C. Considering the frightful state of the ground, and the fact that St. Louis was again asked to concede 10 lb., it seemed almost a pity to start him for a stake of comparatively small value, and he suffered defeat by half a length, though, under all the circumstances, his prospects of next year's Derby are not much affected by this reverse. The All-Aged Stakes was noticeable for the reappearance of the flying Océanie, who has not run since her two victories of last season. Though the worst favourite of the three runners, she disposed of Dourance and Hackthorpe without an effort, and it was lucky for Jenny Howlett, Bonnie Marden, and Co., that Jennings could not train her for the Oaks. Chippendale made a sad example of Out of Bounds and the other three that opposed him in the Jockey Club Cup; and, after Mowerina had secured her second victory of the week in the Houghton Handicap, Tunis wound up the meeting by running away with the Houghton Stakes.

There has been a postponement of the Worcester races, owing to parts of the course being covered by some feet of water; and the sport at Brighton, though good enough in its way, requires no comment.

The Border Union (Longtown) Meeting was a grand affair in every respect, and attracted admirers of coursing from all parts of the United Kingdom. No less than eighteen out of the sixty-four dogs that took part in the Netherby Cup had previously performed in the Waterloo Cup, and, besides these cracks, there were several other well-known greyhounds. We did not expect to see Honeywood, the winner of last year's "blue ribbon," pulled out here, as he was understood to be in reserve for the same prize next spring. As it turned out, it was very unfortunate that the Earl of Haddington made up his mind to run him, for, after winning three very severe courses in grand style, he pulled up lame, and was drawn in favour of Free Flag. Hilda performed brilliantly until the last course, when, having had two or three pumping trials, she declined to do her best, and allowed Free Flag to win the cup. The latter is a good honest dog, and a rare stayer; but he just lacks the turn of speed requisite to make him a greyhound of the first water, and was rather lucky to get to the end of such a stake. There were several good puppies in the Border Union Stakes, which was divided between Melbourne, by Meldon—Deceive-me-Not, and Honeyburn, by Neck or Nothing—Bugle Eye. Perhaps Bernera was the best of the lot, and she was terribly unlucky in being put out by Dorcas in the first ties. Mr. Hedley and Wilkinson, who acted respectively as judge and slipper, gave the greatest satisfaction to all present at the meeting.

On Tuesday Elias C. Laycock and George H. Hosmer sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £200. As this was the first meeting of an Australian and an American sculler, the race attracted a good deal of notice, and there was a very fair attendance. Laycock has been favourite ever since there has been any betting on the event, but the odds of 2 to 1 that have been laid upon him were reduced to 6 to 4 prior to the start, as the American division supported Hosmer with great spirit. The latter started at a rare pace, and led Laycock for a mile, when the Australian closed up the gap between them, and, after a very close race for another mile, in which Laycock was never more than a length in front, he fairly rowed Hosmer to a standstill just below Chiswick Eyot, and, going on at his leisure, won by four lengths. To-day (Saturday) he will meet J. H. Riley, of Saratoga, over the same course, for £400; and, among other items of interest, we may note that Warren Smith has arrived from America, and is hard at work on the river; that Wallace Ross has been matched with Trickett; and that, after a very unreasonable delay, the arrangements for the Hop Bitters Regatta on the 22nd inst. seem in a fair way to be settled.

England v. America, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, bids fair to prove a great success in every way, and, bar accidents, the winner will throw all previous performances in six days' races into the shade. Each country had three representatives at the start, and now two on each side are hard at work, "Blower" Brown, the holder of the Championship of England Belt, and William Pegram, the negro, having collapsed on the first day. Charles Rowell, who ran the first seventy miles with only one break; when he walked for about three minutes, has cut every previous record, from eighty miles upwards, and Dobler, the best of the Americans, is sticking well to him. At the time of writing the score is as follows:—Rowell, 313 miles; Dobler, 298 miles; Littlewood, 259 miles; Howard, 239 miles.

### HOME NEWS.

The inhabitants of Lewes have at a public meeting resolved to apply for a charter of incorporation.

Mr. Baron Huddleston has been ordered by his medical advisers to spend the winter abroad. He has left for Cannes.

Bishop Fraser on Thursday week preached the annual sermon on behalf of Nottingham General Hospital, and the collection realised over £200.

The churchyard of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, laid out as a recreation-ground, about an acre in extent, has been opened to the public.

Mr. A. P. Luff has obtained the open scholarship of £150, and Mr. J. Oldsworth Fisher that of £125 at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

The Company of Mercers have voted twenty guineas in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square.

The *Globe* states that the American water-weed (*Anacharis albiustrum*), which has resisted all attempts to extirpate it, is at last dying out of itself.

A five-days' fancy fair, with theatrical performances, concert, and acrobatic feats, has been held this week at Brighton in aid of the building fund of the Brighton Children's Hospital.

The total number of paupers in the metropolis, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and 978 vagrants, on the last day of last week was 86,307, of whom 49,122 were in workhouses and 37,185 received outdoor relief.

The Mayor of Cardiff last week laid the foundation-stone of a new Free Library, in Trinity-street. The building will cost nearly £8000. The site was bought by the Corporation a few years since at great cost.

Sir Bartle Frere has accepted an invitation to a banquet of welcome and congratulation on his return from South Africa, which is to be given to him by his friends, in Willis's Rooms, this (Saturday) evening.

Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.P., has been elected president of the board of deputies of British Jews; and Mr. Joseph Sebag has been elected vice-president. They are both nephews of Sir Moses Montefiore.

At a meeting of the committee of the Essex Agricultural Society, held at Chelmsford yesterday week—Mr. T. W. Nunn presiding—it was decided that the show for 1881 should be held at Southend on June 15 and 16.

The annual poultry and pigeon show at Oxford was held last week in the City-buildings. Owing to the favourable season, the exhibits were of exceptionally fine quality, and there were 2130 pens, 880 being poultry and 1250 pigeons.

The Barrow Shipbuilding Company on Tuesday launched two composite gun-boats for her Majesty's Government, named the *Barterer* and *Espeir*. They are intended for foreign service, and each carries four guns, two 61 and two 25 pounders.

On Monday the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by Lieutenant Barry, attended at the New Cattle Market, Dublin, and laid the foundation-stone of a new abattoir. The Lord Mayor and about thirty members of the Corporation were present.

The first of a course of five lectures on "The Literature of To-day" was delivered on Monday night at the Westbourne Park Institute by Professor Henry Morley, the subject chosen being the earlier poems of Robert Browning and Mr. Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

Yesterday week the Manchester Chamber of Commerce presented an address to Sir Thomas Bazley, on the occasion of his retirement from the Board of Directors, with which he has been connected—save for an interval of three years—from 1832 until the present time.

Mr. Justice Iush has accepted the appointment of Lord Justice of Appeal, in the room of the late Lord Justice Thesiger; and it is stated that Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., Q.C., will succeed him as one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.

The Architectural Association opened its thirty-seventh session yesterday week by a conversazione in the Association's Rooms, at 9, Conduit-street. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Ernest C. Lee, the president, took the chair, and distributed the prizes to the successful students.

On Sunday the twenty-first official year of the Volunteer organisation was brought to a close, and, in accordance with the regulations, returns must be forwarded at once to the War Office by every regiment, setting forth the enrolled strength, number of efficient, &c. At the date of the last returns there were, out of 206,250 volunteers, 197,485 efficient.

The Municipal Elections throughout England and Wales took place on Monday. In many places there were contests, which chiefly turned on political considerations; while in others there was no opposition to the retiring officials.—On Tuesday the annual municipal elections took place throughout Scotland. In Edinburgh there was only a contest in one ward.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have resolved to appoint an assistant chief officer of the Fire Brigade. Plans have been adopted for the new works at Vauxhall Bridge. The three centre arches are to be made into one, and the bed of the river deepened, with a view to improve the navigation. The cost of the works is estimated at £55,000. The bridge over Deptford Creek is to be rebuilt, at a cost of £20,000.

On Monday the gardens of the Inner Temple were thrown open to the public for the annual show of chrysanthemums. Several new varieties have been added to the collection by the head-gardener, Mr. Newton. The show will remain open during November. We are promised the revival of the chrysanthemum show in the Middle Temple Gardens this year, the opening of which will take place next Monday.

Under the name of "the kiosk" a commodious establishment for the purpose of supplying almost every kind of refreshments except intoxicating liquors opened its doors to the public on Tuesday evening. The address is 36, Bow-street, nearly opposite the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, and the enterprise has been undertaken by the "Kiosk Company," of which the Duke of Westminster is the president.

Sir R. Cunliffe Owen has returned from an official visit to the museums and to the Imperial and other collections of St. Petersburg and Moscow. He brings back a selection of facsimiles of about 250 objects, ranging from goldsmith's work of early Greek art exhumed at Kerch through mediæval times to English plate of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and excellent pieces of French art of the period of Louis XV.

According to annual custom, the Lord Chancellor on Tuesday received, at his private residence, the Judges Queen's Counsel, Benchers of the Inns of Court, and also the Registrars and Masters of the several Divisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature, as well as the Lord Mayor Elect and other officers of the city of London.—The law courts were, on the same day, the first day of the Michaelmas sittings, opened with the customary ceremonies.





SKETCHES IN BRAEMAR: SALMON-SPEARING ON THE DEE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



## LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

R. O. BRIGHT, C.B.

Among the distinguished officers lately engaged in the war in Afghanistan, and holding a command in the advance to Cabul from Peshawur, we present the portrait of Lieutenant-General Robert O. Bright, C.B. He served in the Crimean campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and storming of the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8, when he was mentioned in the despatches with commendation. He afterwards commanded a brigade in the Hazara war, on the north-west frontier of India, and was in command of the brigade of Morar until he was made Major-General, in 1868. He was appointed to command the Meerut division in 1878. In the following year he was given the command of the second division of the force under General Sir S. Browne, for the Afghan war. He was then appointed Inspector-General of the Khyber Force, for the purpose of keeping open the communications between Cabul and Peshawur. His services in this capacity have been of the greatest efficiency and utility during the past two years.

The portrait of Lieutenant-General Bright is from a photograph by Mr. C. V. Bark, of Clifton, Bristol.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL R. O. BRIGHT,  
COMMANDING IN THE KHYBER PASS.

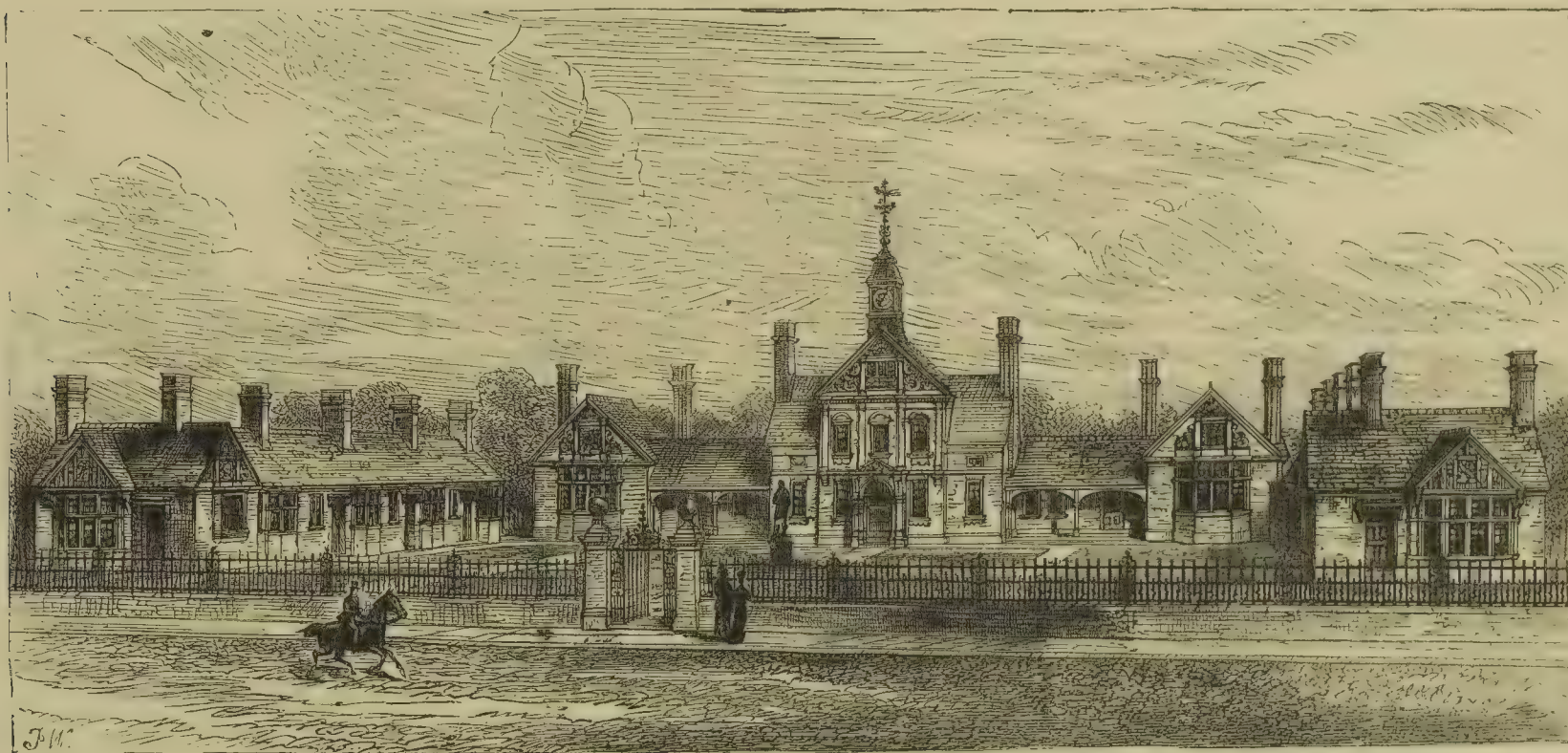
## NORTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.

The building on Frognaal-rise, Hampstead, of which their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught laid the foundation-stone on Saturday, the 23rd ult., is shown in our Illustration. The North London Hospital for Consumption was founded in 1860, with a dispensary for out-patients in Tottenham-court-road. A large house at Hampstead was hired, some years afterwards, for the reception of in-patients. The institution has done much good, six or seven thousand patients being attended to in the course of a twelvemonth. The proposed new building will cost, when finally completed, about £25,000, and will then accommodate 112 in-patients; but only the western block is now

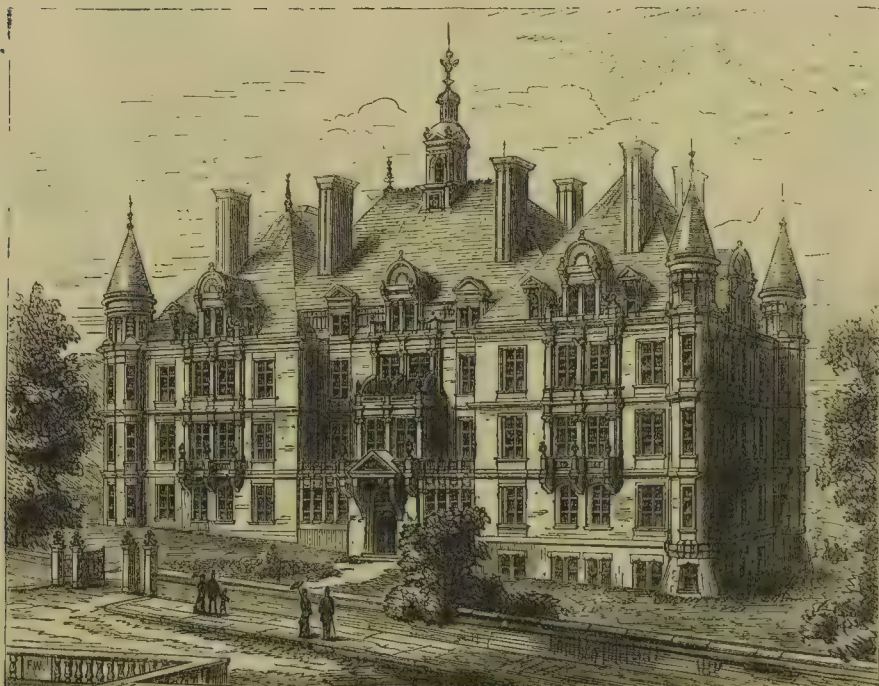
under construction. The architect is Mr. T. Roger Smith, of Lancaster-place, Strand. The building is of red brick, with stone in the windows, cornices, and other features. It has high-pitched tile roofs, broken by dormer windows and high chimneys. It consists of a basement, three square stories, and a story of attics. The style of architecture is the French Renaissance of the seventeenth century. In plan, the entire hospital is to be a compact rectangular structure, about 163 ft. long by 55 ft. 6 in. deep. It has a very ample and light corridor of fireproof construction, running from end to end on each floor. The principal entrance is at the centre of the north-east front. An open and roomy main staircase rises through the principal floors, and a service staircase is carried from the basement to the attic floor, combined with which will be a lift for patients and a lighter one for general purposes. The basement floor, owing to a rapid fall of the ground, is almost entirely above ground at the western end. Here is the out-patients' department, with surgery, dispensary, and ample waiting-rooms. The last will be subdivided by movable partitions, by removing which a single room of considerable size can be readily formed, suitable for an occasional gathering of patients or their friends, and available, till a chapel is built, for Sunday services. No ward will have more than eight beds; in some there will be only four, and in others only two. On the sunny side of the building are open arcades, communicating with the day rooms and with the wards. These will form large and sheltered, but airy balconies, in which patients may sit and enjoy the air, the sunshine, and the fine view. There will be eight of these in all, four on each floor. The kitchen and servants' offices will be in the attic story. The air of the corridors and staircases is to be warmed by a heating apparatus.

## CARDIFF FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The new building to be erected for the Free Library, Museum, and Science and Art Schools, at Cardiff, is shown in our Illustration. In spite of the depression in the coal and iron



THE ROUS MEMORIAL BUILDINGS, NEWMARKET. - SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE NORTH LONDON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL AT HAMPSTEAD.



CARDIFF FREE LIBRARY AND SCHOOL OF ART.



trades, from which South Wales has long been suffering, the population of the borough has nearly doubled within the past ten years, chiefly by the amalgamation of the suburbs. The Corporation have done their utmost to keep pace with this extension in their works of public improvement. Two years ago a large block of buildings, containing new municipal offices, police buildings, and a council chamber, was completed from the designs of Messrs. James, Seward, and Thomas, Cardiff. They are also now the architects of the new Free Library buildings. The present rooms have long been found inefficient. The laying of the foundation-stone, on Oct. 27, was performed by Mr. John McConnochie, Mayor of Cardiff, and chief engineer to the Bute Docks. In reply to advertisements, 107 sets of designs were submitted to the Corporation in open competition, and the first premium of £100 was awarded to the one we illustrate, on the condition that the cost should not exceed £8000, the amount of the architects' estimate. From about twelve tenders for the erection of the building, which were submitted, that of Mr. Richard Roberts, of Cardiff, for £7986, was accepted by the Corporation.

The library is to be arranged to accommodate 100,000 volumes eventually, and it will contain, besides, the usual newspaper and magazine rooms, and a large reference library surrounded by alcoves for private study of the books in that department. The librarian's office will be so placed as to allow a full view of the whole establishment. A school for science and art will occupy the first floor, divided into separate class-rooms for the teaching of painting, drawing from casts, and general elementary art-work, and for the study of the various sciences. By raising movable partitions two large lecture-rooms can be provided, one for science, the other for art; while adjoining the former will be a large laboratory for the practical study of chemistry. The whole of the floor above will be occupied as a museum, roofed with semicircular arch-ribs of iron, and lit from the top. In this room will be located the valuable and notable collection of geological specimens contained in the present Cardiff Museum; and it is intended to form a collection of art specimens, which will be placed in a section of the museum set aside for the purpose. The plans for the building, together with the site, have lately been inspected and approved by Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, architect to the Science and Art Department.

## THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

### FRENCH GALLERY.

The winter art season—now become so busy and so pleasant—which the French Gallery, Pall-mall, did much towards initiating, was reopened this week with the twenty-seventh annual exhibition at that gallery and with other exhibitions in the neighbouring Haymarket. Following close upon these will be opened in rapid succession the exhibitions at the Dudley Gallery, at the Society of British Artists, at the Hanover Gallery (an assemblage of British and Foreign works), at the Water-Colour Societies, and, nearer the end of the year, the always highly instructive display of Old Masters at the Royal Academy, and a water-colour exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, which is to include examples of many French *aquarellistes*. The amateur and art-critic have therefore to look forward to almost as many, as various, and important calls on their attention during the fogs and rigours of a London winter as during the sunshine (?) and showers of spring and summer.

The show at the French Gallery is, as usual, very select, though less equally so than the summer gatherings at the same place. And to the cabinet pictures, which form the bulk of the collection, is added (following recent precedent) a large sensational work—i.e., "Les Enervés de Jumièges"—the fine painting by Luminais, which, when in the last Salon, was warmly eulogised by the Paris press. The artist has here selected, as several of his compatriots have recently done, an episode from the history of the early Kings of France that is, we think, too simply painful, if not horrible, for pictorial representation, where no clearly moral purpose is to be subserved. Our own Alma Tadema has likewise drawn incidents, in rather questionable taste, from the troublous and atrocious Merovingian period. The ruthless Clovis II., when he had conquered his two rebellious sons, rendered them *estropiés* for life, and incapable of further mischief to him, by cutting their Achilles' tendons. Thus maimed, he placed them in a barge and abandoned them to the current of the Seine. They were, however, rescued and thereafter tended by some monks of the Monastery of Jumièges. In the picture we see the barge, with a shrine of the Virgin suspended at its prow, drifting, head-on towards us, along the rapid river, swollen, yellow, and turbid, from rain, which the sky seems still to threaten. The unhappy Princes lie prone on their backs, their feet, swathed in bandages, towards the stern of the barge nearing us; thus their figures are necessarily much foreshortened, but, the heads being propped by pillows, their ill-favoured faces—wan, suffering, and despairing—are brought well into view. The piteous appeal of the picture is only too distressingly poignant and direct; while technically it leaves small ground for criticism. The largeness of execution is merely commensurate with the scale, though, turning from the highly finished gems on either side, it may appear coarse.

Another deservedly prominent picture of the French school, and also a former acquaintance, is Henriette Browne's "Preparations for the Fête"—an acolyte refurbishing the plate of his church: broad in handling and effect, and fine in colour, we need hardly say. No such commendation can, however, be given to the "Satyr Family" (162), by L. Priou; it is weak in drawing, and pallidly insipid in colouring. How the excellent taste which governs the hanging, no less than the selections, at this gallery should have deemed such a picture worthy to serve as a *vis-à-vis* to the "Enervés" of Luminais is not easy to comprehend. With mention of an excellent small picture by P. Beyle, in which "Church and State" are respectively personified by a monk and courtier, in dispute, and of still-life by Muraton and Charlemonet, and subjects of child-life by Dargelas and Seignac, followers of Edouard Frère—unfailingly naïf and pleasing, but presenting no fresh feature for comment—we have noticed the few remarkable French pictures; unless, indeed, we include a very admirable picture by Cernak, on view in the room upstairs. For, although Cernak was Hungarian by birth, and some time a pupil of the Belgian, Gallait, his training and characteristics are mainly referable to Paris. This picture, "An Episode of the War in Montenegro, 1862," representing an aged chieftain borne wounded, apparently mortally, on a litter down a precipitous defile in his native mountains (and which, perhaps, derives additional interest from the present political situation), fully bears out the high estimate we formed of it in the great Paris Exhibition of 1878, and in a previous Salon.

Of the examples of Belgian and Dutch painters we may name Gabriel's fresh and limpid "Early Morning, Holland," Weber's marine pieces, with yeasty waves and dancing craft, "A Fisherman's Family" by Blommers, and "The Fishermen's Dole" by Sadée, a pathetic subject—poor women waiting on the Scheveningen beach for the odd and stray fish that are thrown out to them from the pinks or schuyls—a subject

which has been treated not less pathetically, though with less precision of hand, by the artist's master, Israels. But there is more artistic novelty and interest in a few works by Italian or Romano-Spanish painters; such as the small view "In the Bay of Naples" by Maas-y-Fondevila; and—by far the most noteworthy in this connection—the "Street in Pompeii" by Capobianchi; all which evince the influence of Fortuny, and his insistence that painting in oil may be as pure in hue and tint as the painting in water colour, which he so much practised and recommended, with this end in view. Oil-pictures painted on this principle are apt to look at first sight somewhat startling in an exhibition, owing to the comparative absence of the "chiaroscuro" that is so often a mere studio convention; yet where shadow tone is looked for, as in the shadowy shop of the last-named picture, we often find it as well observed as the effect of open air and sunlight. The Roman artist, Capobianchi, was long a friend of and co-worker with Fortuny, and is the most distinguished of his followers, probably because the least servile; he nearly approaches that genius in exquisite purity of colour and brilliancy of touch; while he has a refinement of feeling not always found in the works of the Spanish master. He is, moreover, well versed in archaeology, as may be seen in this "Street of Pompeii" before the burying of the city, wherein a patrician damsel is bargaining at the shop of a dealer in objets-d'art. The coloured fictile balsamario, the opalescent glass bowl, the bronze statuette of "Silenus" (preserved in the Naples Museum), here ingeniously made to sustain a huge glass basin, probably for wine, the Portland vase—all on the counter—the small bronze-gilt flying Victory the dealer offers (similar in motive to the statue by Pæonios found at Olympia), the statues inside (now in the Capitol), the carpets from Egypt and Assyria, the terra-cotta outside; and the itinerant tinker, with his wood fire and goat-skin wind-bag (whose modern counterpart we have actually seen near Pompeii), all have their authority in ancient remains mostly found on the spot. We have here no jumble of incongruous materials, forced together to give an air of learning, such as we get from artists nearer home who study the vestiges of antiquity from books and at a distance. This pure and sparkling colouring, too, can only be obtained by that masterly self-assurance which enables an artist to secure his ultimate effect in one painting (*alla prima*), without a second touch, glaze, or scumble. J. Benliure, a Spanish artist painting in Italy, is another noteworthy exhibitor in this category. He has an "Interior of a Spanish Bodega" of microscopic dimensions, and a wildly fantastic composition in which the delicately painted fair form of a sleeping lady, air-borne, as in a dream, above the low moon, is contrasted with dark figures of mouthing, grinning imps and goblins.

The German schools, speaking generally, fall into the opposite fault of exaggerated shadows—smoky and black at Düsseldorf, heavy and bituminous at Munich. The German artist of to-day has taken a new departure from the religious, philosophic, and legendary themes, and ascetic or "high-art" treatment, initiated by the Overbeck revival, which could hardly have been anticipated twenty or thirty years ago. The genre and landscape painters in particular, if unoriginal and less subtle than the French, less decorative than the Italians, have assimilated much French teaching, while the homely sentiment in many of their works renders them welcome in England. They are largely represented here. Specially commendable are A. Spring's little canvas of a monk painting "A Votive Picture," the groups by Breling, *à la Meissonier*, the dainty costumed heads by the younger Kaulbach; C. Hoff's "Forest Glade"—a girl with dog, watching a startled fawn; Von Boehmann's figures with landscapes—very true in aspect though a little brown; and C. Zimmerman's humorous characterisation of two monks, one with his "Stradivarius," the other with his "Guarnierius," together with Braith's cattle-pieces and Yutz's poultry. Equally good in their way are the winter pieces (though so often repeated) of Munthe, the landscapes by Oeder, Lier, Wopner, Wahlberg (who, though Scandinavian, studied at Düsseldorf), Heffner, and others. The last-named—Heffner—had already made his mark in this gallery, but now shows his art to be of much wider grasp and greater strength than before. His landscapes range in effect from broad daylight, in "Bavarian Marshlands," through the darkling shadows of many-folded gathering cumuli, relieved by "A Flitting Gleam," and the duskier "Gloaming," tinted by ruddy afterglow, to "A Rift in the Cloud," pierced by a full-orbed silver moon.

As customary in the Winter Exhibition at this gallery, works by English artists were admissible; but they are too few, and for the most part too unimportant to admit of fair comparison with the foreign productions. Mr. Goodall's "Rebekah at the Well" fairly sustains such comparison; but hardly so Mr. Pettie's "Council of War," two Roundhead soldiers inspecting a map: the execution is more than usually loose, and the picture is of not much account otherwise. J. Morgan's school inspector proposing the question, "Who Killed Cain?" and eliciting a dozen raised hands from so many little ones ready with an answer, is a painted joke which will please many. Mr. Leader sends one of his Academy landscapes and a Welsh view, tenderly aerial in effect; and James Webb, scenes at Dordrecht and Rotterdam, picturesque, sunny, and delicately pencilled. W. H. Bartlett makes a long stride in advance in his strikingly effective "Netting Eels on the Loire." Mrs. Anderson's "Alone," a nymph in a wood, and "Corfu Gipsy," evince a true sense of beauty and feeling for tone. Other works we would commend to notice, though scarcely requiring detailed observations, are those by E. Croft, G. H. Boughton, A. H. Burr, L. Pickering, C. Bauerle, J. W. Chapman, and Misses A. and Hilda Montalba.

### MESSRS. TOOTH'S GALLERY.

In the exhibition here, as at the French Gallery, there is an increased proportion of foreign works—to the advantage, it must be owned, of the display. Here, besides additional examples of Munthe, Breling, Sadée, Blommers, Dargelas, Von Boehmann, Heffner, and other painters represented in Pall-mall, we have some French and other artists, whose names do not occur in the French Gallery catalogue, but whose works demand notice, not only because we have not had occasion to discuss their characteristics already, but also on account of their great merit.

"The Cobbler's Shop," by L'Hermitte, for instance, though excessively negative in colour, is very admirable for its truth of lighting and breadth of treatment. "An Accident," by Dagman—a young surgeon dressing the seriously wounded hand of a peasant boy, must be ranked still higher in virtue of the touching truth of the expressions—of fortitude in the pale boy, of sympathy in the aged grandam looking helplessly on. The work recalls that far more terrible picture in the last Salon by Gervex illustrative of Victor Hugo's line "L'enfant avait reçu deux bals dans la tête." C. Moreau's idyl of a rustic father giving "The First Lesson" at a wooden whistle to his little child between his knees has likewise excellent qualities of simple naturalness, with unvarnished colour.

Here, too, we may further study the Italian and

Romano-Spanish schools in works by L. Rossi (more than ever meretricious), Tamburini, Garcia y Ramos, Jimenez y Aranda—"The Book Worm," which very closely rivals Meissonier not only in delicacy and felicity of handling, and command of technical resources generally, but also in closeness of observation; and Louis Jimenez (brother of the last)—"Engaged Couples," in which, admitting the humour of the coquetting and quarrelling, and of the extravagant costumes of the Directorate, which forms the sole wardrobe of several of these painters; admitting also the brio of the brushwork and the "chic" of those palpitating and titillating flecks of contrasted colour, we yet find most of the faults of several of the too-clever followers of Fortuny—notably, the want of repose, tone, and keeping, and exaggeration of the cold colours to secure freshness and brightness. At the very antipodes to these painters is the Dutch Israels, in so many of whose works everything is sacrificed or attuned to a sombre and, sometimes, funereal pathos. In the often-painted subject here of a young mother watching her cradled baby, entitled "The First Charge," we think the sentiment is just missed that might have redeemed the needlessly ugly types and the fumbling execution.

Several popular or rising English painters—such as Messrs. Burgess (with two Spanish belles), J. Webb, E. Hayes, E. Parton, R. Beavis, C. E. Johnson, S. E. Waller, and J. Syer—are represented, but are scarcely in sufficient force to need comment. We may, however, except as deserving mention Mr. Leader's large landscape at the head of the room; Mr. Frank Holl's "Besieged"—French peasant-women during the Franco-Prussian War near their cottagewindow, which is made to yield exaggerated effects of light and shade; Mr. Croft's "Napoleon's Last Grand Attack, Waterloo," in which the artist barely does himself justice; and a picture of Highland cattle, by Mr. Peter Graham, in which the landscape is startlingly vivid, if not crude.

### MR. McLEAN'S GALLERY.

The display of water-colour drawings at this gallery may be regarded as an interesting adjunct to the exhibitions of the several Societies—rather than a *succursale* or feeder to them, seeing that some of the works had been previously exhibited; or are finished studies for such works—as in the case of Mr. Carl Haag's modification of his "War"—which deservedly occupies the post of honour. The collection is, as usual, generally well chosen; assuming, that is, the selection to have been made more with regard to average good quality than relative importance. For this reason criticism may be justifiably deferred in many instances till the proximate opening of the Societies' doors. It will suffice, therefore, to say (in our limited space) that there are examples of Sir John Gilbert—"The Ambuscade," small but very good; Mrs. Allingham, Birket Foster, T. Collier, J. Aumonier, E. Frère, R. Beavis, S. Read, G. Dodgson, J. Israels, H. G. Hine, Guido Bach, G. H. Boughton, E. J. Gregory, J. Syer, J. Smart, Rosa Bonheur, F. Tayler, E. A. Waterlow, E. K. Johnson, G. F. Grace, Mrs. Angell (flower-pieces of her best) and A. W. Weedon. There is also a small drawing by Mr. Millais, called "Selling her Locks." Mr. John Varley, who has been studying in the East, makes a promising début with a large drawing of "The Canal at Alexandria," with darbehehs, and female water-carriers, which is glowing in effect. By Mr. Carl Haag there are two studies besides his "War." An elaborate drawing representing "Pilgrims departing for Mecca," or rather Pilgrims assembling for their departure, by C. Biseo, might be taken at first sight for a work of the last-named painter. It is, in some respects, admirable, but the aerial effect seems too cold and palpable for the Eastern climate and atmosphere. Fortuny's "Muscateer" has been exhibited before, and was, we believe, slightly damaged in a fire at the house of a former owner. Gerome's "Dante" is a replica of his oil-picture representing the poet walking in lonely melancholy in the fields outside Florence, while women and children draw, half in terror, from his path, as the man who had visited P'Inferno. E. Fichell's appearance in water colours (No. 104) is new to us: he shows to advantage. There are, lastly, samples of the French Vibert and Leloir, the Italian Peralta and Simoni, and the Spanish Pradilla.

The Institute of Art, 9, Conduit-street, opened an exhibition last Monday consisting of pictures, drawings, and various productions in the "minor arts," mostly by ladies. Further particulars must be postponed till next week.

Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, of Glasgow, have sent us an Art-Album, containing twenty-four reproductions in unchangeable phototype of pictures in the Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts. The process gives rather a foggy rendering of some of the pictures; but, on the whole, the collection is interesting.

Messrs. J. and W. Vokins have just opened their gallery, in Great Portland-street, with a collection of high-class pictures, amongst which are "The Pool of Bethesda," and an "Egyptian Dancing Girl," by E. Long, A.R.A.; "Sea-Side Ducks," "The Land of Cuyp," and others, by J. C. Hook, R.A.; "The Holy Mother," by F. Goodall, R.A.; also a fine work of J. W. M. Turner's; and good examples of Phillip, Alma Tadema, Ansdell, Frith, Madrazo, and others well worthy of attention.

## THE ROUS MEMORIAL BUILDINGS, NEWMARKET.

These buildings, recently completed, have been erected to the memory of Admiral Rous, the late esteemed patron and dictator of racing business. They occupy a conspicuous position at the junction of the Station and Rutland roads, at Newmarket, on a site given by Sir Richard Wallace, Bart. The buildings are arranged to form a picturesque group on three sides of a quadrangle, and consist of an hospital, planned on the pavilion system, to accommodate ten patients, and two blocks of almshouses, for the habitation of twelve persons. The quadrangle is inclosed by a wrought iron railing and gates of ornamented design, to accord with the period of architecture chosen for the buildings, which are of English Renaissance character. The materials employed are red brick for the walls, and plum-coloured tiles for the roofs. The sculptured gables and panels represent monograms, heraldic and other devices, and are all executed in red brick—no stone being used in the construction of the buildings above the floor level. The statue to occupy the centre of the quadrangle has not yet been erected; but the hospital is open for the reception of patients, and the almshouses will shortly be occupied. The architect is Mr. Frederick W. Roper, of Adam-street, Adelphi, whose design was chosen in competition.

The Rous Memorial Committee came together at Newmarket in the week of the Houghton Meeting. The Prince of Wales was in the chair, and Sir J. D. Astley, Mr. Craven, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Hartington, Mr. Lowther, and Lord Stradbroke were present. It was unanimously agreed that the Bentinck Benevolent Fund Committee be appointed the committee to decide on applications for residence in the Rous Memorial Buildings.



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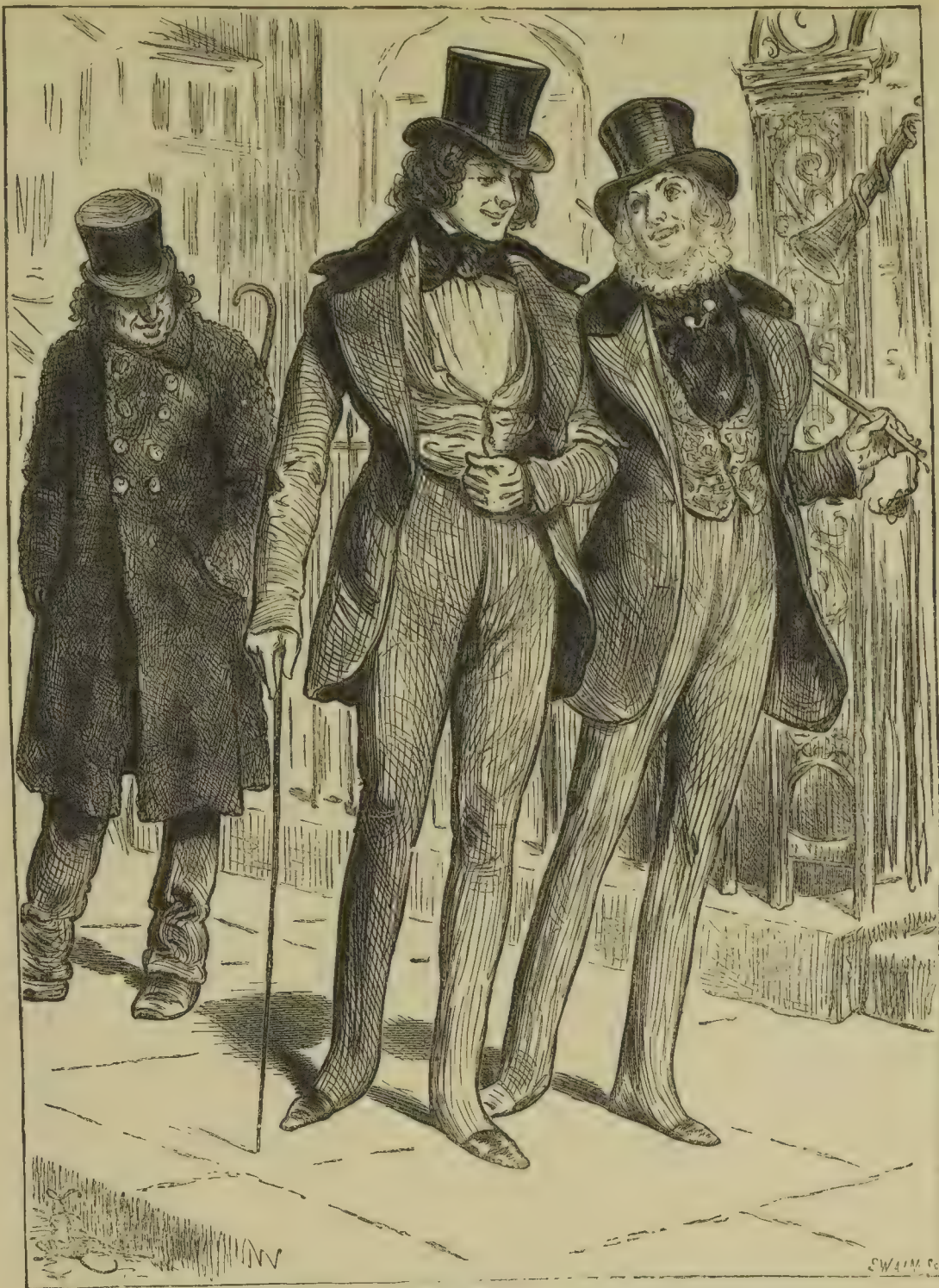
BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

## No. XIV.—THE SPENDTHRIFT.

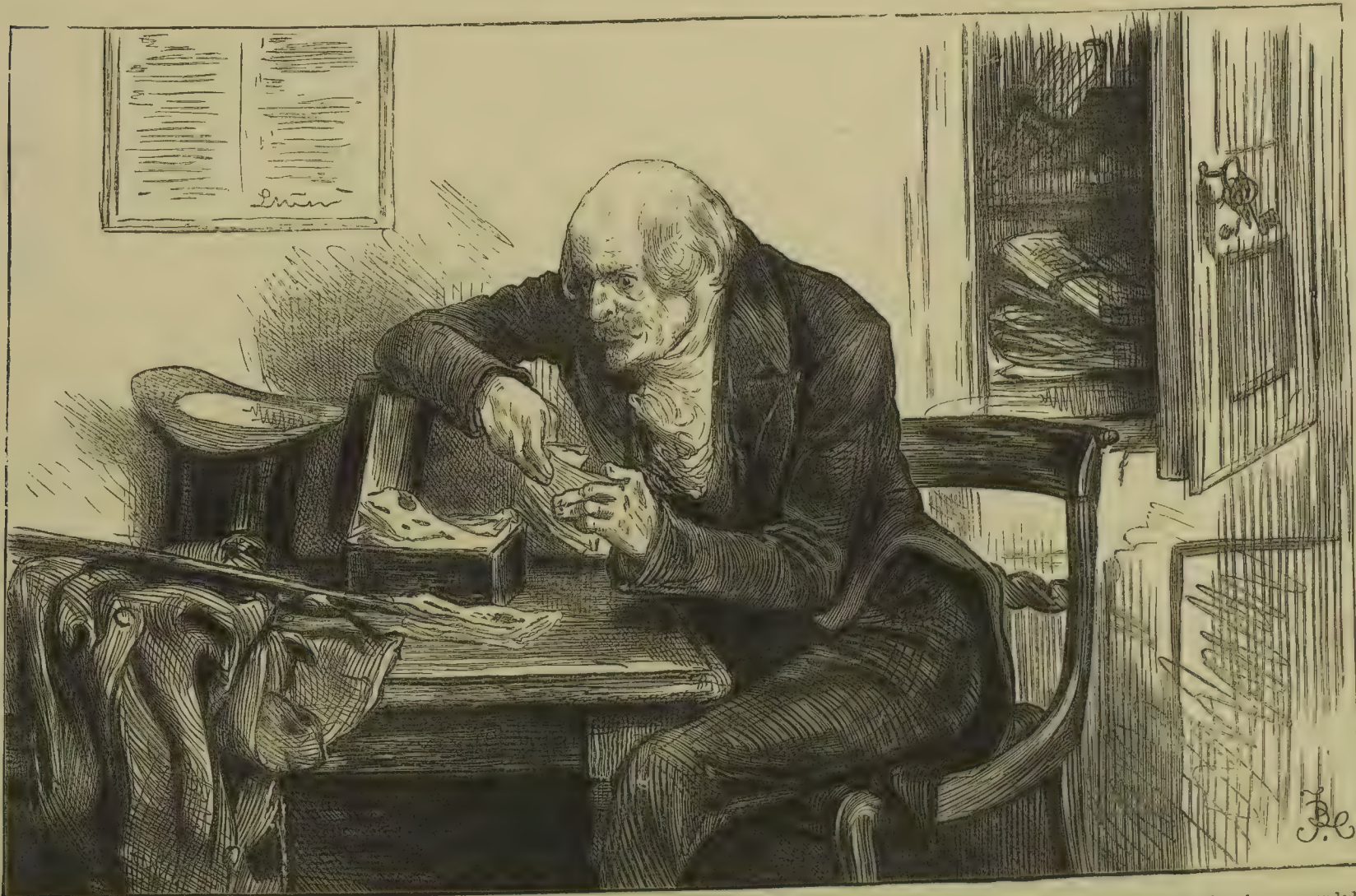
No man under the rank of a sovereign prince was ever born into the great world of England with more advantages than Mr. Richard Grandison. He was heir to one of the greatest of our historic dukedoms, and to large estates in each of the three kingdoms. He was the hope of a powerful connection which commanded an important section of steady voters in the House of Lords, and the family numbered no less than six collateral peerages. For more than half a century they had divided the chief offices of State among themselves; and they had intermarried with families so illustrious that they were entitled to quarter the Royal arms upon their escutcheon. Moreover, if anything had been wanting to their good fortune, they belonged in an especial manner to the Court party, and had ranked among the personal friends of their sovereign for several generations.

Some fairy in a good humour seemed to have been god-mother to Mr. Grandison. He was, physically, as fine a specimen of the Anglo-Norman race as ever stepped. He had a frank and handsome face, with large, bold eyes, and a winning smile. He was six feet high, with the proportions of an athlete, and could have held his own at any game of strength or skill. His mind, too, was of the same manly and vigorous character as his body. He had been educated in the best manner of the young noblemen of his time. He could write Latin verses as well as another, and quote Horace readily enough to bring down cheers from all his contemporaries at Eton in the House of Commons. He could talk French enough to read the "menu" of a dinner without stumbling over it, and he knew enough of Italian to understand the libretto of an opera. What more could he have desired? He had, of course, that hereditary talent for politics and governing which we have long agreed to consider as a part of the birthright of high descent, and he made so prominent a figure in Parliament that the certainty of his becoming a Cabinet Minister was only a question of time and circumstance. Any Government would have been glad to have him, only the policy and traditions of his family put it out of his power to join any Government. He must either make his own Government, or a Cabinet must be specially formed for him before he could well take a seat in it.

He had but one misfortune. It was that he had been born ruined, and that neither he himself nor any of his connections had the smallest idea of this great fact. The rent-roll of the Grandison estates might be roughly estimated at a hundred thousand a year, but the claims and charges on them were enormous. The Dukes of Midland had always been magnificent characters, and had taken no account of the cost when they wanted anything. Some of their grand parties in the shooting season had been famous in memoirs and diaries for at least a century. One Duke had paid a fortune to a songstress who sang before Louis XVIII., when he came over from Hartwell to hear her in his exile. Another had welcomed his own monarch, who visited him in state, with extraordinary splendour. Their fine house in the country was one of the marvels of England. Guide books and county chroniclers were always busy with it, and whole volumes had been written



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to describe the stateliness of its architecture and the beauty of its gardens. It contained one of the most notable collections of art in Europe—books of rare editions, unique manuscripts, pictures of inestimable value, prints of great price, medals, coins, arms, vases, tapestry, were all there—and the mere catalogue of the Grandison treasures filled costly folios.

The trouble was that the Dukes of Midland had no money, and that they spent a great deal. When their eldest sons came of age they resettled their estates, raised the sums that were immediately required from them, and by-and-by all, and more than all, was replaced by a fortunate marriage. They had a knack of making fortunate marriages, and the Mr. Grandison now in question took to himself an heiress, as he thought, at the usual time, which was soon after his majority, and the little transaction with his family solicitors about the Midland entail already mentioned. He was then Marquis of Brentford, his grandfather having deceased shortly before; and in due season he became Duke of Midlands, when his father died also.

Meantime he had never wanted money. Through all the expense and waste of contested elections no sum, however large, had ever cost him more than a signature; and he had fought Parliamentary contests without number. Not for himself; his own seat and some eleven others were quite secured to the Grandison interest; but now and then there was a brisk political fight on the outskirts of his estates, and then he threw his heart and soul into it. He was always a fine, high-spirited nobleman, who would have his own way, if he could get it, and paid liberally for it. Why should he have done otherwise? He had not the smallest notion of the value of money. For all the experience he had ever had, it might have been a thing that came from lawyers when they were ordered to bring it, and was given in exchange for strips of sheepskin and blotches of sealing-wax. The lawyers were quite satisfied with the case—and so was he.

The difficulty his Grace sometimes experienced about contested elections, especially in his own neighbourhood, first set him thinking, and he thought to such purpose that he conceived of the bold idea of buying up the county in which he resided. Accordingly he set to work in his own grand way, and it was soon known to all the farmers within twenty miles round his principal estate that the Duke would purchase all the land that came into the market. Of course there was often a keen competition, and the local quidnuncs said that his Grace was borrowing money at sixty per cent to make investments which paid him two and a half. However, they surmised that dukes could afford anything; and this axiom would have been perfectly true had his Grace's heir followed the immemorial example of his illustrious race. Lord Brentford had, indeed, joined in another resettlement of the Midland estates, as he was bound in honour to do, and the usual sum had been raised upon them to meet the requirements of the tenant in possession; but when the time came for his Lordship to marry an heiress who had been kept waiting for him, in order to rehabilitate the family fortunes, it turned out that the noble Marquis had unluckily espoused his scout's daughter at Oxford.

The Duke of Midlands felt naturally much aggrieved at this catastrophe, but it did not alter either his views of life or his scale of expenditure, and he was never more astonished in his life than when his solicitor assured him that the freehold of every rood of land he possessed in the world was very far from equal to the extent of his liabilities. There was also a bill of sale on the furniture and art-collections at his ancestral palace rather over the full value of it. The lease of his town house had been sold to a club, and they were about to enter on possession of it. The Duchess's portion had already been twenty years in Chancery. His Grace at first heard the lawyer speak these dreary words as though they in no sense could possibly concern him; and the whole affair remained, he said, as great a mystery to him as it was before, though a strange look of fear and horror came suddenly into his countenance.

A Duke of Midland could not be bankrupt like a common person. Everybody thought there must be some mistake, which would soon right itself. Indeed, his Grace felt no ill effects from his position. His friends and connections lent him money whenever he condescended to ask for it; his tradesmen also did it with obsequious eagerness, gliding in something about a son who was in the Army, or a brother who was in the Church, and who would like to be helped by a potent hand up the ladder of life. By-and-by, too, the Duke granted an interview to Mr. Sadrig, the eminent bill-discounter, and also to Mr. Whyfuss, who was in the same cheerful line of business. He raised enormous sums in this way, yet they seemed to dissolve into air as he touched them. When his houses were all sold he lived at an hotel, and had no expenses—not even a brougham. He breakfasted in the coffee-room off a cup of tea and a crumpet, which cost half a crown; he dined at the Carlton for seven shillings. He never touched a card; he never owned a racehorse; he neither hunted nor yachted; yet more than half a million sterling glided imperceptibly through his hands in this way long after he had ceased to buy land and had bid farewell to politics. It was said that he had spent more money than any man living; but there was no trace of it. His dress in his latter years came to be almost sordid; the collar of his shirt would be often frayed, and his gloves were in holes; though he was handsome to the last, and proud of his personal appearance. Before he died he came to have nothing: even his star of the Garter was pawned, and he had not so much as a ring on his finger. He lived, indeed, for many years the life of a small tradesman, taking out a regular license to deal in game, and making a moor he rented pay for itself and leave a profit. His income, too, must have been always large from other sources; and all he got or borrowed he kept, never paying anything. He had a piteous look when asked for money, as though it were a cruel thing to speak of such a thing, and, as he could neither be arrested nor coerced in the days before the Bankruptcy Act affecting Peers, even Mr. Sadrig and Mr. Whyfuss at last decided on leaving him alone. He came to be the spirit of Debt incarnate. All London wondered at him, and felt a pity for the ruined magnate, a pity which was akin to awe. His only pleasure seemed to be mooning about in a desolate manner through the bare rooms of his deserted palace in the country, especially during the week when he commanded his yeomanry; for he was, as became his rank, Colonel of that loyal body. One thing seemed dear to him also: it was a black box, which he kept at the dépôt carefully locked, and he constantly wore the key of it attached to a strong chain round his neck. He died at an inn, very poor and forlorn; his body was stopped on its way to the grave, and the tomb in which he slept his last sleep was afterwards desecrated by sacrilegious hands, the very sword at his side being carried away. But the present Duke was too well advised to institute proceedings which would have placed him possibly under cross-examination, for in the black box, and in other hiding-places in the rooms his father haunted when alive, he found precisely six hundred thousand pounds sterling in bank-notes. Every shilling which the dead man had borrowed for years he had hoarded up untouched. The day that the lawyer had told him of his ruin, and when the

strange look of horror had come into his face, had made him a monomaniac; ever since he had cherished a morbid dread of poverty.

Another spendthrift of a very different order was a man who had been a Colonel in the Guards, and was known about town as "handsome Charley." He never had possessed a guinea of his own at any period of his life, yet he had always lived on equal terms with the richest men in the kingdom, sometimes in the Bench and sometimes out of it, the Bench, or King's Bench as it should have been properly called, being a place of incarceration for insolvent debtors till imprisonment for debt by summary process was abolished. Handsome Charley was known and liked as much as it was in their nature to like anything, by all the best fellows of his day. He was welcome as healthy weather at castles and parks, whose owners might have enriched him by a word; yet none of them ever thought of doing him any serious good. They dined him, and mounted him, and betted with him, and got amusement out of his blithe, dashing ways, and that was all. Whenever handsome Charley was seen on the shady side of Piccadilly or Pall-mall, he had a Lord arm-in-arm with him, a high-stepping horse or perhaps a pair following him; and there was a bailiff round the corner waiting till he was at leisure to be served with a writ. Even the Sheriffs' officers liked him, and would not break in rudely on his conversation with a nob; besides, Charley never ran away, and they always knew where to have him. There were high times, too, in Coper's spunging-house when handsome Charley was there. Miss Judith and Miss Rachael Coper, both ladies of the showiest sort, would have him to dine with them, and Solomon Sloper himself would drive them in his four-wheeler to have tea and watercresses at Jack Straw's Castle. Charles might have done worse than marry Miss Rachael, but he was not that kind of man. He had sold himself one morning without the smallest concern to a cousin of his who had only a thousand pounds, because he wanted it to take up an I.O.U. that bothered him. It was wonderful to think how they lived afterwards; but they did live, having a bijou house in a pretty street leading out of Park-lane, and two or three carriages, with all the best things from the best tradesmen. On an occasion when handsome Charley was before the Court of Bankruptcy he had so fine an antique ring upon one of his fingers that Mr. Commissioner Wigsby raised his eyebrows in a fit of austere morality; but Charley had his eye on him, and was possessed of a winning knack of doing little things gracefully. So he drew off the jewel and laid it down before him, as though he gave it up there and then to his creditors, whereat Mr. Commissioner smiled grimly; and the trustee in bankruptcy courteously requested Charley to retain it for the present. There was also applause in court. Indeed, handsome Charley was not a rogue. To the last he was more of a pigeon than a hawk. None of his tradesmen lost much by him, if they lost at all, for Charley had such crowds of friends, he was so elegant and so much envied, aped, and eyed by the guardsmen and stockbrokers who make up a great deal of the golden youth of London, that a West-End shopkeeper would not have been far out in his calculation if he had paid handsome Charley to call upon him on any afternoon towards three o'clock during the height of the season. His flat was supreme on all points of dress or personal ornament. His taste in equipages, dinners, breakfasts, garden-parties, picnics, balls, and private theatricals was perfect. He could confer celebrity on an artist; he could make almost any poor man rich but himself.

As for expensive tastes, as far as he himself was concerned, however, he had none save an unconquerable love for horses and gigs, of which he must have possessed an astonishing variety during his lifetime. He never could resist buying a horse or a carriage, even half an hour after he had just bought one or more, so that horse or carriage was worth buying. Nor would he have done so badly could he have made a reasonable trade of the business, for no better judge of horseflesh was to be found at Hyde Park-corner when Messrs. Tattersall receive the British aristocracy and its belongings on their convenient premises. But Charley never had any ready money, so that he was obliged to pay in bills and notes of hand, which had to be discounted under such hard conditions that all possible gilt which might have stuck to his gingerbread was rubbed off. He would have a score of horses and a dozen phaetons, carriages, tilburys, stan-hopes, broughams, and drags about at different livery stables while he was in durance at Cursitor-street, and when he came out all the horses had eaten their heads off, and all the carriages had to go to the hammer for what they would fetch. Then he began again, living at Long's or Limmer's Hotel till he could find a good house; or perhaps he was at Long's and his wife at the Star and Garter, Richmond. He had running accounts at all the best inns in town and country, and none of the landlords were sorry to see him again, because of the company he kept. He himself, too, was the quietest of guests. A pale, soft-spoken man, who dined on a rice-pudding and a lettuce, drinking no wine. He might have lived for sixpence a day if he could have only kept clear of hoofs and wheels. As it was, he spent, or seemed to have spent, an amazing sum of money, for he had horses and carriages to the last, and dropped them about in pawn wherever he went, whether paid for or not. Even after his decease they clung to his memory; and on the day of his funeral advertisements might have been seen in the morning papers giving notice that unless handsome Charley took away an equipage he had left at this or that place it would be sold to pay expenses.

I have met with yet another spendthrift, who got through thousands as other men give out pence. But he had method in his prodigality, and his profuseness brought him fine profits. He was a Government contractor, and hand in hand with influential people. He chartered steamers to take his friends on pleasure trips. He rode about in special trains. He lent houses, moors, yachts, and money uncounted and in abundance to the back-stairs ushers of his time. But he had to keep so many useful fellows company in tippling at all hours in the day that he ended by fuddling his wits with champagne, and so got lost in the law courts. He died poor.

A grand bazaar is to be held in Chesterfield on Nov. 16 and the next two days towards clearing off a debt of £1000 incurred in building the Stephenson Memorial Hall. There is a large and influential array of patronesses; and the Marquis of Hartington, who laid the foundation-stone of the building in 1877, has been requested to open the bazaar. On Nov. 19 there will be, for the same object, a ball, which bids fair to be a brilliant gathering. The Duke of Sutherland and others have promised contributions to the fund.

A special messenger arrived at the Mansion House last week with a handsome monster bouquet, sent by the President and members of the Municipal Council of Paris as a present to the Lord Mayor. The bouquet measured 8 ft. 6 in. in circumference, and represented the arms of the City of Paris in flowers of the proper heraldic colours, with the motto, "Fluctuat nec mergitur," formed of damask rosebuds. Two broad tricolour ribbons with heavy gold fringe were suspended from the bouquet, and, in letters of gold, they bear the inscription, "Au Lord Maire, 26th Oct., 1880."

## THE MAGAZINES.

"Washington-square" is concluded in the *Cornhill* in the manner logically involved in the conception of the story—that is, the heroine's life is blighted, and the reader parts from the other personages with a feeling of intense dissatisfaction at the mischief they have severally occasioned by their whims or their worldliness. At the same time, their development is severely consistent, the incidents are as natural as the dialogue is brilliant, and the art displayed in keeping up so moving a tale with so few situations and only four characters is nothing short of marvellous. Mr. James has written no abler stories, though many pleasanter. The miscellaneous articles are singularly good this month. The writer of "Social Life Amongst the Ancient Greeks" captivates us from the first by the pleasant audacity with which he throws his reading upon the subject into the form of a traveller's tale, feigns himself to have just returned from a trip to Attica in B.C. 423, and talks of Professors Jebb and Mahaffy as voyagers who have preceded him by a few years. His description, moreover, is remarkably vivid and picturesque. A still better paper is the sketch of the thoroughly national Spanish humorist Quevedo, whose life and works are equally rich in interest. Some adaptations of his ballads to the English style are remarkably successful examples of transplantation, rather than translation. A paper on the Burmese gives a pleasing account of this light-hearted and good-natured, but, unfortunately, not very hardy or intellectual people. "My Faithful Johnny," is a pleasing story, in genuine *Cornhill* style.

Twenty-seven pages of *Macmillan* are given up to Mr. James's "Portrait of a Lady," which are rather too many considering Mr. James's habitual paucity of incidents, although his writing is as clever as usual. There are consequently but few other contributions to the number. The most important is a weighty essay by Professor Seeley on "Political Sombulism," by which he understands alike the disposition to accept picturesque views of men and things instead of those based upon sober historical investigation, and the indisposition to resort to the lessons of the past as the criterion of the present. Dr. Hueffer's essay on "Troubadours Ancient and Modern" criticises the recent adaptations of Provençal metrical forms to our language. Ingenious as many of these are, Dr. Hueffer is right in classing them with elegant playthings. Mrs. Edwards's Cingalese ghost-story hardly redeems the promise of the introduction.

*Blackwood* commences a new tale, "The Private Secretary," the opening of which is very promising. A young gentleman, advertising for a secretary, is led to accept the services of a young lady, a situation obviously fertile in possibilities of all descriptions, a mine which promises to be abundantly worked out. The present instalment of Mr. Trollope's "Dr. Wortle's School" is also remarkably good. "Voyages in the P. and O." contains some pathetic sketches of the separation of families, which is the greatest drawback to Anglo-Indian life. "The Close of the Afghan Campaign" is an able, although inevitably partisan summary of the recent operations, military and political.

Lord Sherbrooke's essay on "Legislation for Ireland" in the *Nineteenth Century*, besides its application to the important subject of which it treats, is interesting as an expression of the views of that school of jurists who regard law rather as an instrument for introducing certainty into the dealings of mankind than one for regulating these dealings by the principles of natural justice. Lord Sherbrooke's advice to the Government to restore order before resorting to legislation is excellent; but it is pretty certain that any satisfactory legislation must make much larger concessions to the feeling of natural equity than Lord Sherbrooke would approve. The other chief articles are disappointing. Professor Tyndall's discourse on the Sabbath is the report of a lecture; Mr. Ruskin loses himself in extravagances about Venice; and Mr. Harrison seems to think it possible to restore, in an age when everyone thinks, the unanimity of ages in which no one thought at all. Mr. Sydney Buxton questions the efficacy of disfranchisement as a cure for bribery at elections. The dread of it, he thinks, operates to prevent the truth coming out. He would prefer the appointment of a public prosecutor for such cases. Major Hallett's statement of the increased yield to be obtained by sowing wheat in September is indeed of national importance if his data are correct; but this is a question for agriculturists.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Herbert Spencer commences a series of papers on political institutions, the first of which treats of the perplexing problem of the apparent declension in morality which frequently accompanies the first steps in civilisation. Mr. Stillman's article on the present position of the Greek kingdom is entitled to great attention as the work of a thoughtful friend of the people, who has known them intimately and long. His account of the working of their political institutions is anything but favourable; his remedy is decentralisation. Mr. Cunliffe Owen's view of the political prospects of Switzerland is even less satisfactory, in so far as the future of the Greeks depends mainly on themselves; but that of the Swiss, according to Mr. Owen, on their neighbours. He seems to doubt whether Swiss patriotism would hold out against the dread of damage to material interests. It is greatly to be hoped that he is wrong. Mr. O'Brien records some interesting and successful experiments in Irish peasant proprietorship; but these all cost money, and Mr. O'Brien omits to face the question, what sane person or Government will lend the Irish money for more experiments after the doctrines which have been recently preached among them. Mr. Cromie's article on Jomini, Moreau, and Vandamme is full of interest, but disfigured by colloquialisms, and so negligently written that the writer is made to appear as if he thought that Hohenlinden was in Italy.

The *Contemporary Review* has a further instalment of the Duke of Argyll's essays on the "Unity of Nature." His Grace now treats of the relationship of animal instinct to the functions of the mind of man. The Land Question is discussed by Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, propounding a vast scheme of gradual multiplication of small freeholds; and, secondly, by Professor Aldis, with a view to the prospects of the landlord interest. The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown discourses with earnest and temperate zeal of the "Relation of Christian Belief to National Life." "Party Politics in the United States," with reference to the Presidential election, are explained by an American statesman. On the other hand, Mr. W. Clarke furnishes his reasons for believing that Canada will ultimately join the great Federal Republic of North America, though at present indisposed to that connection. Sir Rutherford Alcock contributes an interesting sketch of the recent political and social revolution in Japan.

Other Magazines will be noticed next week.

The arrivals at Liverpool last week of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada were greatly below those of the preceding week, and were the smallest recorded to have arrived this year; the total being 334 cattle, 417 sheep, 153 pigs, 4162 quarters of beef, 250 carcasses of mutton, and 204 dead pigs.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree summoning the Chambers to meet on Nov. 15.

Garibaldi was received on his arrival at Milan last Monday by a vast crowd of people, and the deputations of Artisans' Societies accompanied him to his hotel.

The Pope has written an important letter to Cardinal Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris, on the subject of the March Decrees and their enforcement.

Vesuvius is very active. Lava continues flowing from the crater, and present indications point to the probability of increased eruptive energy.

## SWITZERLAND.

The nation has by a plébiscite rejected the proposed revision of the Federal Constitution by a majority of two thirds.

The Federal Council has decided that 20f.-pieces to the amount of 5,000,000f. shall be struck by the Mint.

## GERMANY.

The Prussian Diet was opened on Thursday week in the White Hall of the Royal Castle by the Vice-President of the Ministry, Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, in the name of the Emperor. The Speech from the Throne, which the Vice-President read, dealt exclusively with matters of domestic interest. It stated that the financial position of the country showed a change for the better, and that the estimates for 1881 promised a surplus.

On Friday the Lower House elected Herr von Koeller (German Conservative) President; Dr. Benda (National Liberal), First Vice-President; and Herr Stengel (Free Conservative), upon a second ballot, Second Vice-President.

Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, presented his Budget on Monday, announcing that there was a deficiency this year of 5,000,000 marks, which would have to be covered by a loan; and on Tuesday the debate on the Budget began.

The *Standard* correspondent at Berlin states that there is great jubilation among the Guelphs in Germany in consequence of the birth of a son to the Duke of Cumberland. The party hail the advent of an heir to the Royal House of Hanover.

A monument to the memory of the late Field Marshal von Wrangel was unveiled on Monday in Berlin. An address to the Emperor William, who was present, was read by General von Kameke, the Minister of War, thanking his Majesty in the name of the German army for the gift of the memorial.

Storms are reported from all parts of Germany, and serious floods have occurred in Wurtemberg.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph to M. Tisza is published, in which his Majesty announces that he has conferred upon the Hungarian Premier the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephan, in recognition of his zealous and eminent services and in token of the Emperor's confidence.

An important step was taken in the Austrian Delegation sitting at Pesth on Thursday week. The Minister of War asked for an extraordinary grant for the purpose of at once strengthening the Galician fortresses. The Government also contemplate strengthening the naval port of Pola as well as the frontier of the Tyrol.

## AMERICA.

On Tuesday the popular vote by which the President and Vice-President of the United States are practically chosen was taken throughout the Union, the choice falling on the Republican candidates, General Garfield and Mr. Chester A. Arthur.

The Presidential proclamation appointing Thanksgiving Day says:—"The country never had such abundant and universal reasons for thanksgiving, inasmuch as health and prosperity exist throughout our borders; we have peace and friendship with all the world, and the great body of the people firmly adhere to the principles of liberty and justice."

Serious election disturbances are reported. During a Republican meeting at St. Louis, on Saturday night, a fight took place between the negroes and whites, in which one of the former was killed, and a number of persons were more or less injured. At Denver City, Colorado, the Chinese quarter of the town was attacked by the mob, who destroyed several houses and killed two Chinamen, besides injuring some others. Many negroes were also assaulted. One thousand armed citizens have enrolled themselves as police to prevent further rioting. Thirty of the principal rioters have been arrested.

From the decennial Catholic census for 1880, just issued, we find that the Roman Catholic population in the United States amount to 6,143,222. There are 67 archbishops and bishops and one cardinal, 5989 priests, and 5606 churches and chapels. There are 400,000 Catholic children in the schools, and 375 charitable institutions exclusively devoted to Catholics.

The emigrants arrived in the United States during July, August, and September were 154,832, against 68,651 for the same months last year.

An official report issued at Washington shows that 3,353,651 letters and packages were received at the Dead Letter Office during the fiscal year ended June last, of which, in round numbers, 2,700,000 were sent thither from the local post-offices because unclaimed, 290,000 were held for postage, 202,000 were misdirected, 36,000 bore fictitious addresses, and over 9000 were not addressed at all. The receipts at the Dead Letter Office also included about 56,000 letters returned from hotels, the persons addressed having left for other places, and 94,000 letters and packages were returned from foreign countries. The great mass of the letters and packages contained nothing of value, and over 2,000,000 of this description were destroyed, the senders not being found. Of the remainder, 21,974 contained draughts, cheques, notes, &c., to the amount of 1,526,217 dols., and 26,264 contained money amounting to 49,438 dols. Most of the property has been returned to the owners. About 806,000 letters were opened and returned to the writers, and 364,000 were returned without opening, in consequence of the names or addresses of the senders appearing on the envelopes. A comparison of these figures with the statistics of former years shows that the percentage of undirected, misdirected, and unstamped letters are almost exactly the same each year. The Postmaster-General has issued an order directing that all magazines, pamphlets, and other like reading matter received at the Dead Letter Office shall hereafter, instead of being sold for waste paper, be distributed to charitable and reformatory institutions in and around the national capital.

## CANADA.

It is stated in a telegram from Ottawa that Princess Louise will not return to Canada this winter.

The Hon. L. F. G. Baby, the Minister of Inland Revenue, has resigned in order to accept a judgeship, and is succeeded in the Ministry by Mr. Carrou.

## SOUTH AFRICA

A telegram from Durban which the *Times* published yesterday week announces that Colonel Clarke's forces have

captured the stronghold of Lerothodi, the eldest son of Letsea, the head and front of the rebellion. The Basutos seem to have been totally routed and driven out of the village with considerable losses, while the Colonial troops are said to have had only one man killed and ten wounded.

The *Standard* correspondent at Cape Town telegraphs that a serious outbreak has taken place in the Transkei. When they received news of the fighting at Maseru the Basutos rose and threatened an irruption into Kaffraria, where there were no troops to oppose them. In the expectation that his men would fight for the British, Mr. Hope, a magistrate, applied to a Pondomese Chief, and at his suggestion furnished arms to the tribe, who then held a grand war dance, in the course of which they suddenly fell on Mr. Hope and his two clerks and killed them. Another magistrate and four missionaries are also reported to have been murdered.

A proclamation has been issued offering protection to the Mafeteng rebels who surrender their arms and ammunition to the authorities. A thousand additional Burghers have been called out.

The following telegraphic message from the officer administering the Government of the Cape was received by the Secretary of State on the 31st ult. :—

Oct. 29.—Present position critical. All Basutos on east side of Drakensberg and both sections Pondomese tribe under Umhlonhlo and Umgitsiwa have joined rebellion. Griquas in Griqualand East and Bacas have not joined. Umquiloiso Pondo Chief very doubtful. Umquikela paramount Pondo Chief shown signs either way. Gungelizwa paramount Chief Timbuland professes loyalty, but many of minor chiefs under him in open rebellion. Country between Kei and Bashee, magistrates at Isola and Gatberg in imminent danger. Colonial Government raising irregular corps to meet this emergency, numbering 500, and 3500 burghers. Clarke gone to Wepener and returned to Mafeteng with 150 waggons unopposed. Leribe district of Basutoland unsettled, but no fighting yet.

The following further telegram from the Governor of Natal to the Secretary of State was received at the Colonial Office on Monday :—

Nov. 1.—Report received from Kokstad that Tembus have risen, though Umquiloiso remains friendly. Welsh still unrelieved. Baker's Horse have nearly reached Mount Frere.

The Viceroy left Simla on Thursday week for Lahore.

The mediation of the United States between Chili and Peru is said to have led to no result.

A new Servian Ministry has been formed, with M. Pirotchunatch as President of the Council and Minister of Justice.

Princess Olga, the youngest daughter of the King of the Hellenes, died on Monday afternoon, after a few days' illness.

Madame Adelina Patti, accompanied by Signor Nicolini, has arrived at Berlin to perform a series of engagements at the Royal Opera.

Colonel Charles E. Oldershaw, C.B., R.A., leaves England to-day (Saturday) in the screw-steamer *Strathleven* for Bombay, to assume command of the Royal Artillery at Mhow.

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., embarked on board the *Peninsular* and Oriental steam-ship *Peshawur*, at Bombay, yesterday week, for passage to England, via Brindisi.

The following appears in the *Gazette* :—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles D. Field, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in the place of Sir Louis Stewart Jackson.

The ship *Glamis*, 1150 tons, Captain Roll, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, has sailed from Plymouth for Sydney with 376 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. Dawes as surgeon-superintendent, with Miss Chicken in charge of the single women.

## MEASURING SUNSHINE AT GREENWICH.

Some Illustrations of the meteorological apparatus at the useful national establishment on the hill in Greenwich Park have appeared in our Journal. "Measuring the Wind," by means of the self-recording anemometer in one of the two turrets which distinguish the quaint north front of the old seventeenth-century building, was shown in our Engraving published on Jan. 31 this year.

The apparatus shown in our present Illustration is a comparatively simple affair, contrived as an easy means of recording the more or less interrupted continuance of sunshine throughout the day. It does not indicate the intensity of the sunlight, but merely shows how long and how often the sun has been unclouded in the sky. It is fixed up on the flat roof of the Magnetic Observatory building, in the rear of the Astronomical Observatory. The other structures which appear in the background of our view, looking northward in the direction of Greenwich Hospital and the Thames, belong to the last-mentioned department. They are the huge cylindrical case which contains the Great Equatorial Telescope, and a small domed edifice in which the lesser Equatorial is kept; but these have been described on former occasions. Beyond them, to the left hand, is seen the north-east turret of the front buildings with its vane and the sliding ball that falls at one o'clock daily, being connected with the meantime clock in the north dome, and with which the chief post-offices of England and Scotland keep time by electric communication. In the left hand corner are the two anemometers, Osler's and Robinson's, erected upon the north-west front turret and the leads of the old Octagon Room, of which we gave a precise account nine months ago. All the meteorological apparatus, as well as that which is devoted to terrestrial magnetism, in the sunk basement here, is placed in charge of Mr. W. Ellis, Superintendent of the Magnetic Observatory. Thermometers of different kinds, some of them with their bulbs sunk in the ground to different depths, to indicate the variations of atmospheric and terrestrial temperature, with means of self-registration, are arranged in sheds in the court-yard behind the Magnetic Observatory. Here are to be found also the barometers for meteorological service, the rain-gauges, and other important apparatus; the photo-heliograph, above named, by which the spots on the sun are delineated, is situated in this part of the Observatory premises.

The contrivance for simply indicating the continuance or interruption of sunshine is a solid glass ball, of four inches diameter, placed in the centre of a bowl which is marked round the rim like a sun-dial; the ball is supported at an inch distance apart from the bottom and interior sides of the bowl; and a narrow strip of mill-board, made black with stencil-ink, is laid all round inside the bowl, so as to be everywhere equidistant one inch from the glass. Whenever the sun is shining, the glass ball acts as a burning-glass, and burns a reddish mark along the black band, which is just within its focus. If the sunshine be intermittent, this line becomes fragmentary, so that, at the end of the day, when the strip of mill-board is removed for examination, there is a record of the greater or less amount of clear sunshine. This apparatus was invented by Mr. J. F. Campbell, in 1876, and was presented by him to the Royal Observatory. In our Engraving will be remarked, on the same platform, a chimney-shaped upright cylinder of small dimensions; this is one of the ordinary rain-gauges.

## THE LATE STORMS AND WRECKS.

The violent storm of wind and rain that visited all parts of Great Britain on the Wednesday and Thursday of last week caused an immense amount of mischief, not only by great and sudden floods of the inland districts, but also by shipwrecks both on the east and south-west coasts. A hundred and sixty vessels were lost on the shores of the British islands during the week. The loss of life from these vessels has not been very great, thanks to the exertions of the life-boat, coast-guard, and rocket men; but at Wells, on the Norfolk coast, there was a sad disaster on the Friday; the life-boat there was capsized in a heavy sea, and eleven of the crew were drowned, including Mr. Robert Elsdon, the captain, who was also harbour-master.

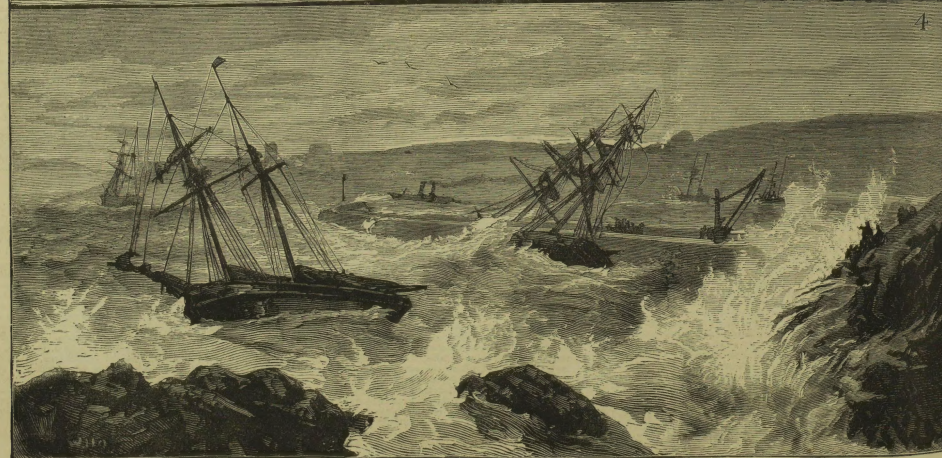
At Scarborough, about six o'clock on the Thursday morning, several vessels were driven into the North Bay, and were in imminent danger of being wrecked on the rocks at the foot of the Castle Hill. They weathered that point, but one of them, after passing close by the Outer Pier, stranded on the sands facing King's Cliff. She was the *Mary*, of South Shields, in ballast, with a crew of five men and a boy. The Scarborough life-boat went out and saved them; but the sea very soon washed over the vessel, breaking her masts, and she became a complete wreck. By ten o'clock that morning the Spa promenade and other places on shore were crowded with thousands of spectators. Another vessel, the *Black-eyed Susan*, schooner, of Bideford, bound from Runcorn to Newcastle, in ballast, went aground in front of the Spa wall, four or five hundred yards distant from shore. This happened at a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning. The rocket apparatus was placed on the Spa promenade, and three rockets with lines were shot out, the third line falling over the stern of the vessel, but the crew were unable to avail itself of it. After some little delay the life-boat, in charge of Mr. John Owston, the coxswain, went out and rescued the crew of the *Black-eyed Susan*, one of whom had a broken leg. There were other wrecks near Scarborough that day, and the life-boat went out six times. A large laden brig, the *Lily*, of Guernsey, from London to Shields, in ballast, had lost both masts, and in the afternoon came drifting in towards the rocks, two hundred yards south of "the Children's Corner," at the end of the Spa. Her crew of eight men were saved, after repeated attempts, by a rocket-line thrown out to her, but the mate had his leg broken. It was by this time dark, but there was more work to be done that evening; the life-boat went out again at seven o'clock, and the coastguard men, under Captain Evans, R.N., were on the alert all night. Two other wrecks occurred on the Friday morning, but the crews were rescued. At Filey, Whitby, and other places on that coast, there were similar disasters. Our Illustrations of the life-boat and rocket services at Scarborough are from sketches by a local correspondent.

In Plymouth Sound, between three and six o'clock on the Thursday morning, the violence of the gale had great effect in the eastern anchorage ground, occupied by merchant-vessels, while the part allotted to ships of the Royal Navy was tolerably safe. Four merchant-vessels were torn from their anchorage, and were cast ashore in Batten Bay, notwithstanding the newly-constructed Batten Breakwater, which is said to be rather a hindrance to vessels getting into the Catwater. Among those wrecked were the *John May*, brig, of Shoreham, 224 tons burden, laden with phosphate; the schooner *Thetis*, of London, 107 tons, bound for Dublin with a general cargo; and another *Thetis*, of Carnarvon, going from Glasgow to Faversham. The *John May*, which had come from America, and was going to a Baltic port, had called at Falmouth on entering the Channel, and took shelter from the gale in Plymouth Sound. She had a crew of seven, besides the master, Captain John Mitchell, and his young wife, to whom he had been married only a twelvemonth. In entering the Sound, this vessel got her rigging entangled with another, but no damage was done by the collision. The crew of the other vessel, however, were struck with panic, and four of them leaped on board the *John May*, leaving but one man in charge of their own craft, then lying at anchor. When the *John May* ran aground, though the tide was low, the heavy sea caused the vessel to rock and roll so violently that Captain Mitchell feared she would soon be broken to pieces. He was therefore unwilling to wait for the rocket-line to be thrown out to him from shore. He managed to cast a line of his own upon the Batten breakwater, where it was seized and made fast by the solitary watchman there. By means of this rope, Captain Mitchell endeavoured to get himself ashore, in order that he might then procure and direct further operations for the landing of his wife, of the crew, and of the four other men aboard his vessel. He climbed up the rope to the top of the pier or breakwater, but its rounded shape at the top gave him no firm grasp, and the man above was not strong enough to help him up. After hanging a few minutes, in sight of his distracted wife and of his shipmates, Captain Mitchell fell into the sea and was drowned. The others were all landed in safety by the coast-guard men using the rocket and line apparatus. Mrs. Mitchell was kindly taken care of in the cottage of Mr. John Hart, the chief boatman of the coastguard. The schooner *Thetis*, of London, drove aground near the outer angle of the breakwater with the shore; and her crew were likewise saved by the coastguard with the rockets and lines, under command of Captain F. M. Ommaney, R.N., with Mr. Philip Mann in charge of the apparatus. Mr. John Hoskins, of the Bovisand station, also rendered assistance.

Last Sunday the twenty-first annual collection in aid of the local medical charities was made in the various churches and chapels of Birmingham, the proceeds being devoted this year to the General Hospital. The receipts in most cases showed a slight falling off as compared with those of the two previous years.

At a meeting of the central executive committee of the St. John Ambulance Association, held at St. John's-gate yesterday week, the deputy chairman, Major F. Duncan, reported that during the last fortnight he had been on a tour of inspection of many of the Northern, Midland, and Western centres, most of which were evincing great enthusiasm in the renewal of work for the winter session. In this tour Major Duncan opened new centres at Beighton, Durham, Bearpark, Brancepeth Colliery, Carlisle, Whitehaven, Hawkshead, and Ulverston (Carnforth). In London much activity is being shown in the City, and another district has been formed, which will include Holborn, Chancery-lane, the Strand, and Charing-cross; and classes will shortly be started at the Birkbeck Institution. An advanced course for certificated female pupils is being conducted at the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road, where, after each lecture, the students are taken round a ward and given practical hints on nursing and the treatment of the sick.—Major Duncan opened with a free lecture last Saturday evening the course of lectures to be delivered at the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, on First Aid to the Injured.





1. Wrecks at Scarborough; the life-boat going out for the sixth time.

2. The Scarborough life-boat going to the rescue of the crew of the Black-Eyed Susan: Morning.

3. Rocket-Hire at Scarborough taking crew off the Lily, of Guernsey: Night.

4. Wreck of the John May, of Shoreham, and the Thetis, of London, alongside the Batton Breakwater at Plymouth.

THE LATE STORMS AND WRECKS AT SCARBOROUGH AND PLYMOUTH.—SEE PAGE 459.



OBITUARY.

**THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD MORE-O'FERRALL.**  
The Right Hon. Richard More-O'Ferrall, P.C., J.P. and D.L., of Ballyna, in the county of Kildare, died on the 27th ult., at the Royal Marine Hotel, Kingstown. He was born in 1797, the eldest son of Mr. Ambrose O'Ferrall, of Ballyna, by Anne, his wife, only child of Mr. John Bagot, of Castle Bagot, in the county of Dublin. Mr. More-O'Ferrall, who held for many years a prominent position as a member of the Whig Administrations, sat in Parliament for the county of Kildare from 1830 to 1847, for the county of Longford from 1851 to 1852, and again for the first-named county from 1859 to 1865. He held office successively as a Lord of the Treasury, 1835 to 1839, Secretary of the Admiralty, 1839 to 1841, of the Treasury, 1841, and as Governor of Malta, from 1847 to 1851. He married, Sept. 28, 1839, the Hon. Matilda Southwell, third daughter and coheir of Anthony, third Viscount Southwell, K.P., and leaves one daughter, Maria Anne, Lady Nugent, wife of Sir Walter George Nugent, Bart., of Donore, and one son, Ambrose Richard O'Ferrall, now of Ballyna, who served as High Sheriff of the county of Kildare, 1876. He is married to Jessie Frances, second daughter of Mr. Patrick Gordon R. Canning, of Hartpury Court, Gloucestershire.

SIR FRANCIS LYCETT.

Sir Francis Lycett, formerly one of the Sheriffs of London, died on the 29th ult., aged seventy-seven. He was the son of Mr. Philip Francis Lycett, of Worcester, and started life in his father's glove manufactory. Thence he was engaged in the well-known glove firm of Dent and Allcroft, of which he became a partner. He was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1866, and the following year received the honour of knighthood in recognition of the hospitable reception accorded by the Corporation of London to the Sultan and to the Viceroy of Egypt. Sir Francis contested unsuccessfully three constituencies—viz., Liskeard in 1869, St. Ives in 1874 and 1875, and Worcester in 1878. He married, 1862, Emily Sarah Amelia, daughter of Mr. John Vanderpant, of Utrecht.

SIR THOMAS BOUCH.

Sir Thomas Bouch, the eminent Civil Engineer, whose death is announced, was born in 1822, son of Mr. William Bouch, of Cumberland. Sir Thomas was projector and engineer-in-chief of the Tay Bridge, the scene of the terrible catastrophe some months since. He was knighted by her Majesty at Windsor Castle last year. He married, in 1853, Margaret Ada, daughter of Mr. Thomas Nelson.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. B. HACKETT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bernard Hackett, V.C., J.P., of Riverstown, in the county of Tipperary, died recently at Arrabeg. He was born June 15, 1836, the second son of Mr. Thomas Hackett, of Moor Park, King's County, and Riverstown, High Sheriff of the former county, 1844, by Jane Bernard, his wife, youngest daughter of Mr. Bernard Shaw, of Monkstown Castle, in the county of Cork, and niece of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., of Bushey Park, and was thus brother of Colonel Simpson Hackett, now of Moor Park, King's County. Colonel Thomas Hackett, whose decease we record, entered the 23rd Regiment in 1854, and was at Sebastopol, for which he had a medal and clasp and the Turkish Medal. He also served in the Indian campaign, including the relief and capture of Lucknow, and was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in the Mutiny. He married, in 1874, Josephine, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Marshall, of Baronne Court, in the county of Tipperary.

MAJOR GAVIN.

Major George O'Halloran Gavin, J.P. and D.L., of Kilpeacon House, in the county of Limerick, died there recently, in his seventy-fourth year. He was son of Mr. Michael Gavin, of Limerick, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. O'Halloran, of Melton House, in the county of Limerick. He entered the Army in 1827, and served with the 16th Lancers in India, at the siege and capture of Ghuznee, and the battle of Maharajpore. He retired in 1850. Major Gavin sat as M.P. for Limerick, in the Liberal interest, from February to May, 1858, and from 1859 to 1874, when he did not offer himself for re-election. He was High Sheriff of the county in 1857. He married, 1855, Jane, daughter of Mr. Montford Westropp, of Mellon House, in the county of Limerick.

MR. EYTON OF EYTON.

Mr. Thomas Campbell Eyton of Eyton, in the county of Salop, J.P. and D.L., died there on the 25th ult., aged seventy-one. He was son of Thomas Eyton of Eyton, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1840, by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Major-General Donald Campbell, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was formerly an officer in the South Salop Yeomanry Cavalry. He was a member of several learned societies, and was author of works on historical subjects and on ornithology, of which his large private museum contained many of the rarest specimens. Mr. Eyton married, in 1835, Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter and coheir of Mr. Robert Aglionby Slaney, of Walford Manor, Salop, M.P., which lady died in 1870. His eldest son, Mr. Thomas Slaney Ruxton, is J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire. The Eyton's of Eyton are of very ancient lineage, standing foremost in that respect among the great families of Shropshire.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. T. Frederic Parry-Hodges, D.C.L., Fellow of Winchester College and Vicar of Lyme Regis, on the 27th ult., aged eighty.

Mr. Acton Tindal, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Buckingham, on the 26th ult., at the Manor House, Aylesbury, in his seventieth year.

Mr. James Bentley, J.P., formerly Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the 26th ult., at Woodgreen Park, Chesham, in his ninety-fifth year.

Mr. Charles Harcourt, the actor, long associated with the London stage, from the effects of a fall while engaged in rehearsal at the Haymarket Theatre.

The Hon. Mrs. Macleod (Louisa Barbara), wife of Mr. Norman Macleod of Macleod, on the 27th ult., in St. George's-place, aged sixty-two. She was the only (and posthumous) daughter of St. Andrew, thirteenth Lord St. John, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of Sir C. W. Rouse-Boughton, Bart.

Commander Hastings St. John de Robeck, R.N., on the 17th ult., at Malta, aged forty-eight. He was son of the late Baron de Robeck, by his second wife, Emily Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Joseph Henry, and niece of the Duke of Leinster. He married, at Graham's Town, South Australia, Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of W. G. Atherstone, M.D.

The Hon. Mrs. Charles Thesiger (Charlotte Elizabeth), wife of Colonel the Hon. Charles Wemyss Thesiger, at Hordle Cliff, Lymington, on the 29th ult. She was the daughter of the Hon. George Handcock (son of Richard, second Lord Castlemaine), and sister of the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Thesiger, widow of the Lord Justice of Appeal. Thus, within the brief period of nine days, Mrs. Alfred Thesiger has lost her husband and sister.

CHESS.

**B G L (Islington).**—The two-move position appears below, and the mate in four moves shall not be forgotten.  
**F S V (Southsea).**—A drawn game, in our judgment. Even if Black should win the Pawns, he cannot, we think, force any of the known positions in which King and two Bishops win against King and Knight. We give you one of these for your guidance in case you desire to further examine the end-game:—White: K at K 6th; B's at K 8th and Q 6th. Black: K at K 2nd; Kt at K 3rd. White wins by 1. B to K 4th, Kt to Kt sq; 2. B to Q 6th, Kt to R sq; 3. B to Q 6th, Kt to B 2nd; 4. B to Q 6th, &c.  
**HERWARD (Oxford).**—Surely mate in two is mate in "few."  
**W G (Whitby).**—The game is the one referred to. The problem is excellent, and is very welcome. Thanks.  
**A C P (Bletchley).**—We are glad to hear from you again. A neat problem, and, we believe, sound. It shall appear next week.  
**A C (Abergavenny).**—Your solution of Mr. Taylor's problem is correct.  
**L E J (Westminster).**—The "Mortimer" variation of the Evans' Gambit is noticed in all the recent works upon the subject of chess theory. We have not space for analysis of that or any other openings.  
**G H T (Rajahmundry).**—The problems received, via Hastings. You shall have an early report upon them. We shall inquire about the diagrams.  
**T R R (Munich).**—Neat enough; but, for a two-move problem, lacking in variety and point. We shall be glad to hear from you again.  
**Dr F S.**—Thanks. It shall be carefully examined.  
**H H (Broadmoor).**—Supposing the problem to be correct, the solution is altogether too obvious and commonplace. Three checks in a three-move problem!  
**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1912** received from Norman Rumbelow, H Hampton, James Atkinson, E F Vulliamy, T Guest, R H Brooks and F E Purchas.  
**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1913** received from E Casella (Paris), Ch Pompe, H de Groot (Groningen), L Falcon (Antwerp), H Hampton, James Atkinson, A R Ferdinand, A Snellen, T R Rapp (Munich), L Chapelle (Malta), J Burnstead, J Glossop, C R F Otto Fulder (Ghent), F E Purchas, Alfred W Hale, J W Waugh, Jane Nepveu, and Theodosia M Spencer.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1914** received from H B, Hereward, Alpha Cant, East Marden, A Kentish Man, C C E, Chessophile, R Oswald, One of Them, E Elshury, N Cator, L Chabot, C S Cox, D Templeton, H Blacklock, C Darragh, Ben Nevis, S Farrant, Elsie, F B Jeffrey, G Fosbrooke, An Old Hand, G L M, Helen Lee, R Ingersoll, Otto Fulder (Ghent), T Barrington, D W Kell, W Warren, R Jessop, Shadforth, E Loudon, Norman Rumbelow, J G (Luton), T Guest, E P Vulliamy, Lulu, R H Brooks, W D Jones, Julia Short, Dr F St, J Glossop, James Dobson, E R Prentice, T Greenbank, B L Dyke, F E Purchas, and Jane Nepveu.

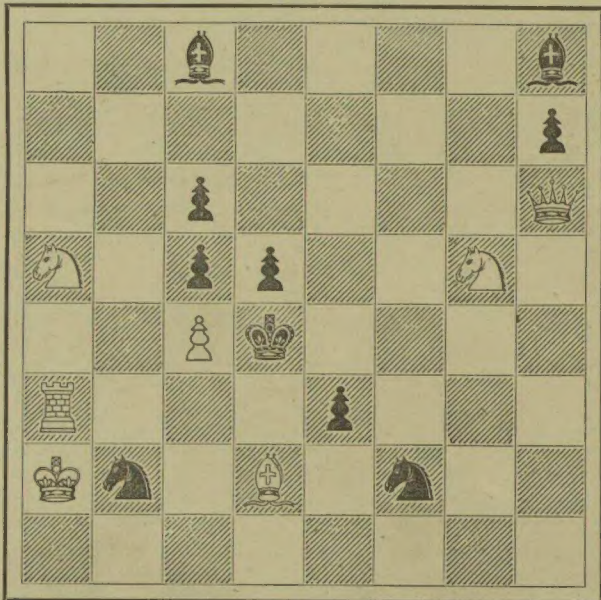
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1913.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Q 7th. Any move  
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1916.

By B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Game played, in a match between the clubs of Liverpool and Manchester, by Messrs. SCHULL and E. H. WOOD.  
(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q to B 3rd	B to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	22. P to K Kt 3rd	R to K 2nd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. P to B 3rd	K to R sq
4. Q takes P	B to Q 2nd	24. Q to Q 3rd	R to K Kt sq
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	25. K to R sq	B to Kt 2nd
Interior, we think, to 5. Kt to K B 3rd. If White exchanges the pieces, Black can speedily castle on the Queen's side with a fair game.		26. P to K B 4th	Q R to K sq
6. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	27. B to B 3rd	B to K 3rd
7. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	28. K R to K sq	B to Q 2nd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	29. R to K 3rd	B to Q 3rd
9. B to Q B 4th	Kt to R 4th	30. Q R to K sq	B to K B 3rd
10. B to Q 3rd		31. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q B 3rd
It would have saved time and deferred Black's casting if he had retreated the Bishop to K 2nd at once.		32. P to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
11. Castles (K R)	B to K 2nd	33. P to Q B 5th	R to Q 2nd
12. B to K 2nd	B to K 3rd	34. P takes P	R takes P
13. Kt to Q 4th	B to B 2nd	35. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q 5th
14. Kt to Q 5th.	Kt to B 3rd	36. K R to K 2nd	Q R to Q sq
15. Kt to B 5th	R to K sq	Black plays this uphill game with great perseverance, but there is no resource in the position to help him against White's superior forces.	
16. B to Q 4th	Kt takes B	37. P to K 5th	B takes B (ch)
17. Q takes Kt	B to B sq	38. Q takes B	R to Q 4th
18. Kt to R 6th (ch)		39. R to Q sq	P to Q B 3rd
Very cleverly conceived.		40. K R to Q 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
19. Kt takes P (ch)	Q takes Kt	41. Q to K 4th	B to B 6th
Black gets, perhaps, a more defensible game by this alarming sacrifice than if he had given up only the exchange.		42. R to Q 3rd	R takes R
20. Q takes Q	B to Kt 2nd	43. R takes R	R takes R
A match between the Bermondsey and Shaftesbury Chess Clubs, nine competitors on each side, was played on Monday last. It was a very close affair, Bermondsey winning by one game only. The score was five to four.		44. Q takes R	B takes P
When, in our last Number, we referred to Count Pongracz, of Hungary, as a skilful constructor of self-mates, we omitted to mention that his regular problems rank among the finest compositions of our time. As a specimen of his style we give here a position, which, although it has been published before, will probably be new to the present generation of problem solvers:—		45. P to Q R 3rd	B to B 4th
White: K at K Kt sq; Q at K B 7th; Kt at K 3rd; B at Q R 7th; Pawns at K Kt 5th and Q B 4th.		46. P to B 5th	Kt to Q 4th
Black: K at Q 3rd; Pawn at K Kt 3rd.		47. Q to B 2nd	B takes P
White to play, and mate in three moves.		48. Q takes P	Kt to K 2nd
		49. Q to K 5th (ch),	
		and Black resigned.	

The Chessplayers' Chronicle for November has an article, by Mr. W. T. Pierce, on the law which, at certain stages of a game, empowers a player to call upon his adversary to win in fifty moves or consent to a draw. There are, besides, several games from the Brunswick and Graz tournaments, the news of the month, and some excellent problems.

At the City Chess Club on Monday last Mr. Blackburne played twenty-four adversaries simultaneously, and, as usual with him, won a large majority of the games. We have not much love for these so-called "simultaneous games." The play, on either side, is never particularly instructive, because the superior player cannot afford more than a few seconds to the consideration of his move, and he is usually opposed by amateurs who have little knowledge to impart to others. It must be owned, however, that these performances appear to give a great deal of pleasure to young players who, without some such contrivance, would have no opportunity of measuring their force against such a master as Mr. Blackburne. An exceptionally strong team put in an appearance on this occasion, and most of the games were well fought.

Design and Work, a London publication, the chess department of which is conducted by Mr. W. R. Bland, offers a number of prizes for a tourney in which competitors are required to contribute two problems in three moves, or two in two moves. Each competition is distinct from the other, so that any composer may enter either or both. The prizes will be awarded by Mr. W. T. Pierce, and they range in value from £2 to 6s.

The Liverpool Argus, a weekly paper devoted to the cause of temperance and kindred subjects, commenced a chess column last week. It opens with a fine three-move problem, by Mr. H. E. Kidson, a gentleman whose compositions are well known to the readers of this column.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 20, 1878) with a codicil (dated July 20, 1880) of the Right Hon. Margaret, Dowager Baroness Willoughby de Broke, late of Plasnewydd, in the parish of Llanedwin, Anglesey, who died on Aug. 3 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Edmund Peel, Salusbury Kynaston Mainwaring, and John Martin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1666 13s. 4d. Reduced Three per Cent Annuities upon trust to apply the dividends towards the support of the Bodelwyddan National Schools so long as they are conducted according to the Protestant principles of the Church of England as now by law established, and if the said schools should hereafter become vested in a School Board under the Elementary Education Act the trust is to cease and the money is to go over to other purposes; to her nephew, Robert Ap Hugh Williams, £7000; to her brother, William Williams, and to her nieces, Mary Lucy Charlotte Williams and Arabella Antonia Williams, £5000 each; to Elizabeth Fontaine an annuity of £100; to her late maid, Ellen Skipworth, an annuity of £30; and many other legacies, pecuniary and specific, to her sisters, nephews, nieces, chaplain, executors, and servants. The residue of her real and personal estate she leaves to her nephews, the Rev. Herbert Watkin Williams, Robert Ap Hugh Williams, Owen John Williams, and Charles Henry Bennett Williams. The deceased was the widow of Henry, eighth Lord Willoughby de Broke.

The will (dated May 6, 1880) of Mr. Francis Dukinfield Astley, late of No. 33, Princes-gardens, South Kensington, who died on Aug. 2 last, at the river Natasquam, British North America, was proved on the 25th ult. by Alexander Charles Boyd, the acting executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to Alexander Charles Boyd and to the Hon. Charles Harbord, the executors named in his will, whether they prove or not, £1000 each; and to his old and valued friend John Walklake, his coachman, an annuity of £25. He bequeaths all his freehold estates, except his heritable property in Scotland, to his executors upon trust to raise £25,000 for each of his sisters, Constance Charlotte Astley and Beatrice Emma Astley, and subject thereto he bequeaths the said freehold estates, and gives all his copyhold and leasehold estates and the residue of the personality to his eldest sister, Gertrude Susan Astley.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1876) of Mr. George Sinclair Brodie, formerly of Melbourne, Australia, but late of No. 22, Pembroke-square, Bayswater, who died on Sept. 13 last, at Cary-crescent, Torquay, was proved on the 25th ult. by David Aitchison and John Chester Jervis, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Jane Deere Brodie, in addition to the money secured to her by settlement, all the cash in the house in notes and coin and £200, and his residence, with the furniture and effects, for life or widowhood; and subsequently the said residence and furniture are to go to his daughter, Helen Sinclair Brodie; he also leaves to his wife the income of £12,000 for life or widowhood, with a power of appointment over £2000; to his said daughter, £100 and two estates in Victoria; to Margaret Bruce, an old servant, £100; to his executors, 100 guineas each; to his son David, an estate in Bourke county, Victoria; to his son Richard Sinclair, £6000; to his sons James Mackenzie and Charles Burchett, £3000 each; to his daughter Mrs. Catherine Mackenzie Scott, certain estates in Australia; to his daughters Mrs. Jessie Jane Hurst and Mrs. Isabella Williamson Wilson, £8000 each; to the children of his late daughter Mrs. Mary Ann Berryman, £8000; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his sons Richard Sinclair and David, his daughters Helen Sinclair, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Wilson, and the children of his deceased daughter Mrs. Berryman.

The will (dated July 12, 1873) with a codicil (dated July 6, 1877) of Colonel David Ewart, late of No. 50, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, who died on Aug. 26 last, at Terregles, Kirkcudbright, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Anne Finlay Anderson Ewart, the widow, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Anderson Ramsay, and John Ewart, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives to his wife his carriages, horses, plate, linen, china, books, pictures, wines, household furniture, and effects, and £1000; to his executors £100 each; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughters, Mary Ramsay Ewart and Jessie Louisa Anne Ewart.

The will (dated Aug. 30, 1878) of Mr. Alfred Filmer, late of Guildford, ironmonger, who died on June 18 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Henry Sharp Taylor, George Lissant Jacobs, and George James Jacobs, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, pictures, and household effects, £100, and an annuity of £450; to his executors £1000 each; and the residue of his property, real and personal, to all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Feb. 12, 1878) of Mr. Thomas Hedges Graham, late of Abingdon, Berks, solicitor, who died on Aug. 20 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Thomas Edmund Graham and Robert Philip Graham, the sons, Francis Cadwallader Adams, and Charles Glanville, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. With the exception of legacies to an old nurse and to his executors, Mr. Adams and Mr. Glanville, the provisions of the will are wholly in favour of testator's wife and children.

The will (dated July 26, 1880) of Mr. Thomas Gee, late of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, who died on Aug. 3 last, has been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth Gee, the widow and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves all his property upon trust for his wife for life, but a fixed annuity is substituted for such life interest in the event of her marriage again, and, subject thereto, for his seven children.

The will (dated July 1, 1863) of Mr. Francis Du Cane, formerly a Major in the Royal Engineers, but late of No. 12, Hardwick-road, Eastbourne, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Louisa Frances Maria Du Cane, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives and devises all the real and personal estate he may die possessed of or which he can dispose of by will for her own use absolutely. The personal estate is sworn under £12,000.

The will (dated May 28, 1877) of Miss Margaret Lindsay, late of No. 14, Clouesley-street, Islington, who died on Aug. 15 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Michael Gray-hurst Hewat and Alexander Christie, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testatrix bequeaths to her nieces, Janet and Mary Scott, all her household furniture and effects; to her executors, £50 each; and the residue of her property upon trust for her said nieces.

The will of Mr. Edward Samuel Snell, of 27, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, has been proved under £30,000.

The Staffordshire Advertiser announces the grant of a charter for separate Quarter Sessions for the borough of Hanley.



## CHLORODYNE.

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CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the "Times," July 13, 1884.

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